PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

THE TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,207.—NEW SERIES. | BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1907. | [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing Saturday	STEAMERS,	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
8-30 P.M. 1907.				
21st Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10609		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7388	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6803		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7388	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10609		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 1st September 1907.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. 1907
CORANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „
CALEDONIEN	4,150	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	6,666	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,558	Schmitz	19th Mar. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,666	Boyer	11th Oct. 1907
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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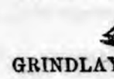
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES,



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BALDUCINO	4,500	D. Costa	15th Oct. 1907
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Cravosa	17th Sept. 1907.
ROMIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. „
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Cravosa	17th Nov. „

Excellent accomodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 56, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 23rd Sept.	11 a. m. P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 19th Sept.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Prid. 20th Sept.	7 a. m. (Direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Sept., sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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14th September, 1907.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4696	P. Radessich	1st Oct.
KORRIERE	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4696	P. Radessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosco	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
• CHINA	5099	A. de Petris	25th Dec

• Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

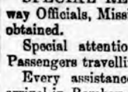
Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticao	20th Sept.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 56, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	579	926	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	969	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	495	809
Karachi	44	..	40	..	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madras		25 Sept.	5 Oct.	16 Oct.	9 Nov.
	City of York		15 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
	City of London		1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec
	City of Karachi		10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec. 1908.
	Trafford Hall		20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Stanley Hall	..	29 Aug.	20 Sept.	..	15 Oct.
Sutton Hall	...	21 Oct.	2 Nov	...	15 Dec.
City of Paris		14 Feb.	24 Mar.		15 April

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

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Sole Importers—

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GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
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MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

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Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

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THE CHOICE OF a Gentleman's Gold Watch Chain.
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THE CHOICE OF a Plain Gold or Jewelled Necklace.
THE CHOICE OF a Plain Gold or Jewelled Brooch.
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THE CHOICE OF a Plain Gold or Jewelled Bracelet.
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THE CHOICE OF Wedding, Engagement or other Jewelled Rings.
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THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
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LITTLE'S
PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes and other insects, cures skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board.

THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per Bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 2-8.

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GALVANIZED FLEXIBLE CRUCIBLE
STEEL WIRE ROPES.

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Over 100,000 Feet in Stock.

Ready for Immediate Delivery.

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FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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When Selecting be Careful to See that it is made of the Best Flour, is

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and contains all the Nutritious Elements of the "STAFF OF LIFE."

Be exceedingly particular to see that the Bread you are getting is from the popular Steam Bakery of

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... „ 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu (Hawaii), Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Chefoo, Tsinhing, Changchun, Antung-Hsien, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Fengtien, Liaoyang, Dairen (Dalny), KOBE, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·06

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay. Calcutta. Singapore. Penang. Hong Kong. — Canton. Manila. Cebu. Shanghai. Yokohama. Colon. — Kobe. San Francisco. City of Mexico. Washington, Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta. Lahore. Amritsar Kurrachee. Steamer Point. Entebbe. — Delhi. Bombay. Madras. Rangoon. Aden. — Cawnpore. Colombo. Mandalay. Newera Elya. Kandy. — Futicorin Zanzibar. Mombasa Nairobi. Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 117,50,000,
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100.00.000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG. HANKOW. — HONGKONG. KOBE. LONDON. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING. PENANG. — RANGOON. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO. SHANGHAI SINGAPORE SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA. YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DEVANHA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. Whittell, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH."

PRACTICES will begin on MONDAY, October 7th, at the TOWN HALL, at 6 p. m. (S.T.)

Members are requested to apply for copies of the Music, and those desirous of joining are also requested to apply to—

G. E. THOMAS,
Honorary Secretary,
Care of E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
2 Rampart Row,
Fort.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1907, at 4 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 16th September, to Saturday, the 5th October, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY, 6th September, 1907.

THE WEST NAWAGARH COAL CO, LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 300,000
DIVIDED into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT BOMBAY:

H. HARWOOD, Esq. (Duncan Stratton & Co)
A. SHRAGER, Esq. (Shragers, Limited)
SHETH HAKIMJI TAJBHOY, Esq. (Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons).
KRISHNARAO AMBALAL DESAI, Esq. (Agents, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Nadiad).
C. KNOWLES, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS:

SHRAGERS, Limited (7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta), Subject to the control of the Board of Directors at Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE :—88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS : Messrs. LOVE-LOCK and LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

Further particulars and forms of Application can be had at the Registered Office.

NOTICE.

RONALD BRIDIE.

NOTICE is given to the Public that the Firm which, till a few weeks ago, traded in the name of RONALD BRIDIE & Co. in Bombay, had NO AUTHORITY whatever from me to do so. I was in NO WAY CONNECTED with that Firm, or with Mr. Charles Hamilton who WRONGLY USED MY NAME, and I was quite unconscious of its existence until my arrival in Bombay on the P. & O. S. s. "Egypt," on the 21st June last. I immediately took steps to have the name changed which has been done and I CARRY ON MY BUSINESS, at 3, Church Gate Street.

RONALD BRIDIE.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the PURCHASE, in one lot, of the Company's Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, as they now stand in complete working order at Khamgaum in Berars, with all the Machinery, Buildings, Bunglow, Wells, &c., consisting of—

1 Hodgart Half Press, 10 inch ram of latest improvement.
1 Finishing Press, made by Messrs. Jamasjee and Maneckji, Engineers.
3 Hodgart's Pumps, made in Bombay with its base plate.
1 Engine High Pressure 14" bore.
1 Steel Boiler Manufactured by Messrs. Adamson, of which 100 lbs. working pressure Certificate has been granted by the Boiler Inspector.
1 W. I. Chimney.
1 American Cotton Weighing Scale.
1 Small Engine.

ALSO

One Cotton Ginning Factory, built of corrugated iron, consisting of 40 Platt Bro's Gins of 5 bearings.
1 Ruston and Proctor's Engine, 16 inch bore.
1 Boiler of Tinker and Sneaton 30' by 7' with its mountings complete.
1 W. I. Chimney-Shaftings, Jinllys, &c.

The Press and Ginning Factories and the Bunglow which is substantially built of Khankie stone are all situated on land belonging to the Company, the area of which is about 4 1-2 acres, more or less.

Sealed Tenders for the purchase of the above will be received by the Undersigned at his Office in Fort, Bombay, No. 10 Sirdar Buildings, Tamarind Lane, on SATURDAY, the 5th October, 1907, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time.)

A Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Currency Notes should accompany each Tender which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenders.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender nor the Undersigned is bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned at Office hours.

SHAPURJI BYRAMJI KATRAK,
Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. a.
Fighting Ships. Founded and Edited by Fred. T. Jane, Published for the Naval Syndicate. (Tenth Year of Issue)	18 6
Modern Polo. By Captain E. D. Miller. Edited by Captain M. H. Hayes	14 0
Land of Princes. By Gabrielle testing with a Preface, by Sir George Birdwood	4 8
Two New Worlds. By E. E. Forniердо 'Albe	3 1
Germany's Swelled Head. By Emic Reich	0 14
Blackwood Magazine for August, 1907, containing article by Sir Edward Fitzgerald on Disaffection in India	1 14
The London Commercial Dictionary. By W. G. Cordingly. Being an Explanation of Trade, Terms and Phrases in Common Use	2 3
Short Studies on Great Subjects. By J. A. Froude. 5 Vols., Pocket Edition, Limp Leather binding	13 2
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By Lewis Carroll. Miniature Edition	0 14
Living Races of Mankind, Vol. 2 With 442 Illustrations and 12 Coloured Plates	9 3
The Export Merchant Shippers with Their Trading Ports and Brass of Goods Shipped, 1907. 2 Vols	13 9
Railway Problems. Edited with an Introduction, by William L. Ripley	7 14
The Design of Structures : a Practical Treatise on the Building of Bridge Roofs, &c. By S. Auglin, with numerous Diagrams, Examples, and Tables	12 0
Stresses and Thrusts. By G. A. T. Middleton. Illustrated by One Hundred and Seventy Diagrams	3 15
The Field Practice of Laying Out Circular Curves for Railroads. By J. C. Trantwine	9 1
The Nile Reservoir to Aswan By Sir William Willcocks, K. C. M. G.	5 4

MILITARY.

The Operations of War Explained and Illustrated. By General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley Allen. Edition brought up to the latest requirements, by Colonel L. E. Kiggell	22 8
Scouting Reconnaissance in Savage Countries. By Captain E. H. Stigand	4 6
History of the War in South Africa, 1899-1902, compiled by the Direction of His Majesty's Government, by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K. C. B., with a staff of Officers. Vol. II. Just published	18 6
Examination Papers for Promotion. Subject "C."	2 2
The Defence of Duffer's Drift. By "Backsight Forethought"	0 14

FICTION.

Paper Rs. 1-12 ; Cloth Rs. 2-4.

The Trampled Cross. By Joseph Hocking.
The Nut-Browne Mayd. By Gertrude Warden.
Reginald Axerson. By Horace Wyndham.
A Fatal Dose. By Fred. M. White.
The Love of his Life. By Harry Benttey.
The Ball of the Wild. By Jack London | 4 8

USE DICHROIC INK... EEN, LIVER, MALARIA... FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.
...radicates Fever and reduces Spleen ...THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No ...ce is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.
PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.
The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPRVOEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1907.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTEEN LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 15 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 24th September, 1907, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application ; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1907.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1907, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1907.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 24th September, 1907, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 1,50,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
EAST LYNNE.
TO-MORROW ! TO-MORROW ! !
NIOBE.

WED., 18th Sept. —"The Silver King."
THU., 19th " —"Two Little Vagabonds."
FRI., 20th " —"All of a Sudden Peggy."
SAT., 21st (Last Night) —"Leah Kleshna."

Time and prices as usual.

Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

FANCY BAZAAR

AT

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY BAZAAR will be held in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, in aid of the Orphanage, on the 8th SEPTEMBER, and will remain open to the end of the month.

The following articles will be exposed for sale :—Fancy Work of every description in crewel applique and hand-painting such as cosies, sachets, table centers, cushions, etc.

Wool Work—Shawls, fascinators, baby hoods, socks, etc., laces, point lace collars, cuffs and hoods, both in point lace and silks.

Toys of every description and articles of devotion such as statues, prayer books, beads, pictures, etc. Besides these there are sundry articles both for use and ornament.

REFRESHMENTS may also be had.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
A Boon for Young and Old.
EVERY MARRIED MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.
WEAK and impotent husbands need no more curse their lots for DR. BISWAS'S PILL is ready to lend them a helping hand. Everything cannot be published by the Order of P. Magistrate, Calcutta. Those who want to know the particulars, please write to the Manager with half-anna stamp. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.
DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerized Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE :—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.
FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.
TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.
TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

WANETD—ALL TO KNOW THAT DR. S. M. Hussein's RUPRAS is a sure cure for Nergous and Weak Men, both young and old early decay and evils, and that class of ailments which make married life a curse. Equally efficacious in Dyspepsia, Bowel troubles, Chronic Cough and Asthma. Price, 1 tube, Rs. 2 per full course, 6 tubes, Rs. 10-8.
KANAK OIL—Used externally, along with "Rupras," cures local defect or weakness. Price one phial, Rs. 1-8. For full course, 2 phials.
ADDRESS : DR. S. M. HUSSEIN,
Late Physician, Rampur State Hospital,
30, Colootola Street, Calcutta.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S
LIST OF BOOKS ON COOKERY AND HOUSE-HOLD MANAGEMENT.

	Rs. a.
MRS. BEETON'S HOUSEHOLD MANagement. New Edition, Revised, Englarged, Brought up to date, and fully Illustrated	6 9
MRS. BEETON'S EVERYDAY COOKERY and Housekeeping Book. Entirely New Edition, Revised and greatly enlarged. With Coloured Plates and Full-page Illustrations	2 10
CASSELL'S NEW DICTIONARY OF COOKery. With numerous Illustrations and 8 coloured Plates. Containing about 10,000 Recipes	5 10
PEARSON'S HOME MANAGEMENT. Edited by "Isabel." Containing information on the management of the House, Plain Cookery, High Class Cookery, etc., etc. With many coloured and Full-page Illustrations	7 41
BAKER AND COOK. BY MRS. R TEMPLE Wright	2 8
THE COMPLETE INDIAN HOUSEKEEPER and Cook. Giving the duties of mistress and servants, the general management of the house and Practical Recipes for cooking in all its Branches. By F. A. Steel and G. Gardiner	4 8
WYVERN'S INDIAN COOKERY BOOK	4 8
DAILY DINNERS. A Collection of 366 Distinct Menus in English and French. By Nancy Lake	1 14
THE ST. JAMES' COOKERY BOOK. By Louisa Rochfort	2 10
A YOUNGER SON'S COOKERY BOOK. By a younger Son's Daughter	4 8
WARNE'S MODEL COOKERY. With Complete Instructions in Household Management and 3,000 Recipes and Illustrations in colour	3 12
A'LA MODE COOKERY. [Up-to-Date recipes. By Mrs. De Salis. Illustrations in colour	4 6

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE
TO
CANADA BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydroceles" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5.
MANAGER,
British Chemical Works,
Kidderpore, Calcutta.

NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
1-6 Medows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS
FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
WE beg to inform our kind customers that this is our first sale which is in full swing now. We guarantee that every article is new and the best and the prices are the lowest. You will be astonished by visiting our shop once, seeing the best articles comparing the prices with other shops. We hope if you will visit once, you will be sure. Don't lose this golden chance because the sale will not last for long time.
We are giving the prices of some articles below by which you will be sure enough :—

		Rs. a.
Thomson's Corsets ...	...per pair	1 0
Do K. K ...	... "	1 10
Do. C. B. ...	... "	1 10
Do. Prima Donna...	... "	2 0
Do. Marie ...	... "	2 0
Do. Lady Curzon...	... "	2 0
Do. Forget-me-not	... "	2 0
Do. B " ...	... "	2 0

Our PRICES defy COMPETITION.
THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowrkats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.
THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of Shorthand, with Free Instructions throughout. Rs. 5-4. Perfection guaranteed.
COL. T. S. WEIR, I.M.S., commenced 2-5-07 ; under date 27-6-07 :—"I have mastered Simplex ; the characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
KHAZAN SINGH, (C. and M. Gazette) :—"I have completed the Simplex in three months, and can write 75 words a minute."
D. R. GOVINDRAM (Amritsar) :—"I find the Simplex good and satisfactory."
Simplex saves you time, worry and money. Can be self-mastered. Give it a trial.
Write sharp to the PRINCIPAL,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE,
BARODA.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a HEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Price 4 Annas. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—ARIEL TRICAR, well upholstered, nearly new, 3½ h.p. Minerva Engine. Trials given to likely purchasers. Apply WALTER LANE & CO., 5 Church Gate Street,

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & CO., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort,

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Clerks. Highly Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Mofussil Rs. 7 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 8 in advance Postage.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Rs. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inclosed. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re 1 per lb, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Dr. A. L. FUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS,

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON, replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Hippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Book Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9018 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Array Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand ; if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand ; if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rhds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Wide Press Notices.* Price 3—Rs. 2.

TO BE LET.—LONAULI BAROMETER VIEW, "A" and "B" furnished for season with mosaic floor. Apply Goovorji M. MISTRY, Khambatta Lane, Khetwady.

TYPEWRITING Clerk Wanted—AT once. Must speak and write English and understand office work. Reply stating qualifications, experience and salary required. No. 1276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—For an Upcountry Mill, a MANAGER, a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, a WEAVING MASTER and an EGININNER. Apply with Testimonials to Box No. 1286, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."
THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.
A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.
TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
the NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at 3-30 p. m., a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture of a gentleman, consisting of dining table, chairs, almyrahs, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, sofas, safe, iron safe.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Bombay :—The effects of the late Najiba, woman, consisting of gold bugles, beads, ear-rings, cotton clothes, towels, shoes, copper and enamelled vessels, bedding, pillows and other sundries.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 860 of 1901 Sarasvatibai vs. Sundrabai and others.

1 Austrian safe with stand.

At 3-30 p. m.

A few gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted brougham.
1 rubber-tyred dog-cart and 1 set English-made single harness.
The property of Mr Sorabji Ardesher Irani—
1 powerful and fast pony going in harness
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of Gold and Silver Ornaments.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No 87 of 1904 (Sunderji Dan ji vs. Dahibai), Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 16th Inst., at 3 p. m. the following ornaments consisting of gold bangles and taifuls set with pearls, kanthi, har, necklace, bangles, vajrathica, &c. silver kullas, sakla, langar, pagan, silver coins, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of 2000 yards Superior Quality, Khaki Woollen Serge.

THISDAY, MONDAY the 16th Inst. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

By order of the concerned :

2000 yards Superior Quality Khaki Woolen Serge, 56"× 49/51 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be cleared within 15 days from the date of sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 21st Inst., at 3-30 p. m., at the Hope Hall Bungalow, Mount Road, Mazagon, below the bridge (Tram line), the property of the late H. J. Gordon, Esq., consisting of handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockery ware, sweet-toned college piano by Rose, Singer's hand sewing machine, pictures, handsome office table, revolving bookstand, books, table and hanging lamps, combination almira, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, woollen and cotton wearing apparel, table and wall ornaments, old guns, swords, spears, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. CROWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, near Tram Terminus and nearly opposite Khoja's Hasnabad, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-top tables and teapoys, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, Wimbridge's cabinets, corner cabinets, brass thick pillar double bedstead with horse-hair mattress, single and double mirror almiras, clothes-press, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, cottage piano, ironsafe, glassware, crockeryware, platedware bronze and terra cotta figures, lady's and gent's bicycles oleographs, oil carpet, large size office table, revolvio, bookstand, buck and sambar heads, blue flame stove English large ice box, D. B. C. F. 12 bore hammer gun in leather case, by Charles Boswell, London, S. B. No. 2 Express rifle, by C. E. Bonchill, in canvas case

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hoddon Hall 2,677 tons, Captain J Abram, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Leguria 2,968 tons, Captain M Tommaso sailed yesterday for Genoa etc with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka 2,697 tons, Captain J Wilson, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon etc, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain F Chappel will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc, with a general cargo and 85 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa 3,426 tons, Captain E J Clowser sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura 2,156 tons, Captain F M Austin sailed on Saturday for Calcutta etc with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kenilworth, 1,769 tons, Captain P McClelland arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alexandra, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2,702 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Calcutta with a general cargo and Lieut Reid Miss E Hanning and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Loodiana 2,124 tons Captain H Chidley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, etc with a general cargo and 74 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi etc with a general cargo, 65 horses, Captain Davies, and 66 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 2,370 tons, Captain G R Boyck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Maurice, Mr Hirst, Mr Damala, Mr Lucas, Mr Slightam, Mr Sivers, Mr Dane, Miss G Beard, Mr Barnett and 78 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly.....Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator ....Capt W G Beauchamp .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ....Capt Holloway .....Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr Harden.....R I Marine

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ....Comdr H S Hack.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ....N J F Wilson .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 14.

Agapanthus	2866	Davies	W & A Graham & Co
Capri	2781	Bebito	P & O Co
Tamaha	4785	Hide	P & O Co
Futtala	2702	Allen	M M & Co
Ipswich	513	Wallace	Shah S N Co
Kenilworth	1769	McClelland	W & A G & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Hodgson	M M & Co
Loodiana	2124	Chidley	M M & Co
Oriental	3385	Tocque	P & O Co
Colaboria	3466	Lelgrand	M M & Co
Shahnoor	2783	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Shah S N Co
Umaima	1805	Miller	R A Willis
Waroonga	1609	Bamber	M M & Co
Xema	446	Mohamed	K'chi	N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Arcadia	3514	Valentine	Shanghai	1-10	P & O Co
B	Shah Ameer	1990	Pilling	N F		Shah S N Co
O&R	Haddon Hall	2671	Abram	K'chi	14-9	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Chapra	3934	England	Antwerp	21-9	M M & Co
F	Stanley Hall	3660	Hall	L'pool	28-9	K Nixon & Co
G	Mozaffari	1387	Jourdan	R S Ports	21-9	Bo P S N Co
H	Islami	1694	Newby	Jedda	19-9	B & P S N Co
K	Dilo	3197	Hall	K'chi	20-9	W Muir & Co
N	Counsellor	3170	Cownie	L'pool	22-9	W A G & Co
P	Ehrenfels	2799	Kuckens	K'chi	24-9	Glade & Co
Q	Kaisar	1714	Mol Holdt	Z'bar	19-9	A Strandes

Offside Q

Mohammadi	1252	Deater Jedda			21-9	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	529	Fakeers		N F		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Semilla	3253	Afrey	L'pool	16-9	W A G & Co
2	Wakamiya Maru	3427	Takata	Kobe	17-9	N Y Kaisha
3	Lipuria	2969	Mattina	Genoa	15-9	P & R S N Co
4	Lovanzo	2282	Grovone	Shanghai	17-9	F & R S N Co
5	Kuroshima Maru	2731	Kori	Kobe	25-9	N Y Kaisha
6	Bodoe	1815	Born	Java		G Seewinkel
7	Istock	3991	Tiear	Kobe	20-9	A L S N Co
8	Nidderdale	2750	Alexander	Hull	17-9	W A G & Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4299	Tinnis	Havre	21-8	Nixon & Co
10&11	Delhi	4783	Andrews	Shanghai	18-9	P & O Co
15	Magician	3271	McKee	Dunkirk	25-9	Killick N & Co

M W D D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	repairing		Bo S N Co

P D H W

Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	K'chi	16-9	M M & Co
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	M'Glore	16-9	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Loodiana s	Chidley	Calcutta Aug. 12
	Fultala s	Allen	Calcutta Sept 1
	Kenilworth s	McClelland	Alexandra Aug. 30
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi Sept. 12
15	Dwarka s	Moxon	Basrah Sept 7
	City of Lucknow s	Boyck	Glasgow Aug 8

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Caledonian s	Martin	Noumea &c
	Heliosa s	Knudsen	Bangkok &c
	Egypt s	Masters	London
	Landourie s	Austin	Calcutta &c
	Umballa s	Clowser	Calcutta
	Ranjika s	Wilson	Rangoon &c
	Haddon Hall s	Abram	Karachi
15	Legures s	Tommaso	Genoa

The steamer Kasara Chappel for Persian Gulf &c obtained her port clearances on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Kenilworth For Liverpool &c
" Dwarka for China &c
" Kaiser for Zanzibar &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
9	Nairn	Calcutta
9	Clan Cumming	Liverpool
12	Stolzenfels	Bremen
12	Trieste	Trieste

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

15	Nairung	Bombay
15	Scindia	Calcutta
15	Clan Gordon	Coast
17	Liebenfels	Middlesbro
20	Umlazi	Calcutta
22	Nurani	Bombay
24	Yebeshi Maru	Japan

The dates are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Names	From
12	Palitana	H C Fenwick	Rangoon
12	Rhiopia	J A Ross	Chittagong
12	Palawan	A F Sweet	London
12	Battenhall	O W Raison	Mauritius

DEPARTURES.

12	Syrian	J Younger	Rangoon
13	Flamingo	J Mackintosh	Madras

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 14.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s.—1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of Messages remaining Undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, on the 14th September:—

Lahore, Bhagatram Barrister; 121 Toren Road. Karachi, Seth Govindh; Vallboodas; Lucknow, Dayaram, Goldbury Company. Dhorajl, Salemahmed Jusab, Jikaria Masid. Madras, Jacques, Adler and Co.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September* 13.] [BOMBAY, *September* 14.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	82 1/4		3/16
3 do.	Rentes	94 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan	93 5/8		3/8
3¼ do.	Govt. Securities	64 5/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London		31 5/16		1/16
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	31 7/16		1/16
Do.	in New York	67 3/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris		25·14 1/2	1/2	
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·46 1/2		1/2
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·85 1/2	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4 1/2 p.c.	since	15 Aug
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4	un	chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		2	un	chgd
Do.	7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 27/32d.

Bills on Bombay ... ...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	...	£ 70,000
Gold to Bombay	...	£ 100,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Easier.
Total Sales	...8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 2,000 "
Sales of East Indian	... 100 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans	...7·12—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 1/2—1/8

Future Delivery Prices—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·48	6·44	6·40	6·38
—02	—02	—02	—02

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·38	6·38	6·38	6·39	6·39
—01	—02	—02	—02	—02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 17,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	24,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 1,000 "
Exports to Continent	... 12,000 "

Spot Cotton—12·80—10

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·78—08 } Declined early owing to liquidation and partially advanced later in consequence of light interior movement.

Do. do. of Mar. 11·94 yesterday nominal.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton.—13 unchanged.
Futures—Month of October 12·00—08
Do. do. December 11·90—07
Closing Tone of Futures.—Dull.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	96,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	28,000
Stocks of Cotton at U. S. Ports	304,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	94,000

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—37 5/8 New Terms—Sept.—Oct.—Liverpool—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship. Nominal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 59 1/2
Sept.-Oct.—Havre—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed:—

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4s. 6½d. Value.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day.
Weak and limited demand.
Bombay 1/2d. to 1d. lower.
Madras prime 1d. to 2d. lower.
Total sold 1,028,000.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Markets closed for Parsee New Year's Day.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September* 14.] [BOMBAY, *September* 15.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	84 1/4	un	chgd
3 do.	Rentes	94 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan	93 7/8	¼	
3¼ do.	Govt. Securities	64 1/2		1/8
Bar Silver in London		31 5/16	un	chgd
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	31 7/16	un	chgd
Do.	in New York	67 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris		25 14	¼	
Do.	do. do. Berlin	20·46 3/8	¼	
Do.	do. do. New York	4·85 3/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate		4½ p.c.	since	15 Aug
Do.	Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	4	un	chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½	un	chgd
Do.	2 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4¼	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		1½		1/4
Do.	7-day Market Loans	2¼	¼	

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £200,000 for Egypt.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 27/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spot	... Dull
Futures	... Easier
East Indian	... Quiet
Manchester	... Quiet
Total Sales	... 5,000 bales *
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... ...
Mid-Americans	...7·03—07
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	10 1/2 unchged

* Sales increased yesterday by 2,200.

Future Delivery prices:—

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·43	6·38	6·35	6·33
—05	—06	—05	—05

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·32	6·33	6·33	6·33	6·34
—06	—05	—05	—06	—05

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 22,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 24,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 5,000 "
Do. to Continent	... 1,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·60—20	
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·59—19	} Declined owing to official weather reports considered favourable and to weak cables.
Futures—Month of March, 11·77—17	

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. B.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—13 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·64—65
Do do Dec. 11·59—61
Closing Tone of Futures.—Dull.

Cotton Stock in London	... 29,000 bales.
" Total *Visible Supply*	... 1,660,000 "
" " East Indian	269,000 "
" Quantity in Sight New Crop	240.000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	43,000 bales
"	Sold on Speculation	1,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	4,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	58,000 "
"	Actual Exports	3,000 "
"	Week's Imports	16,000 "
"	Stock	640,000 "
Surat'	Week's Sales	600 "
"	Sold on Speculation	...
"	Sold for Exportation	...
"	Amount forwarded to Consumers	600 "
"	Actual Exports	500 "
"	Week's Imports	...
"	Stocks	28,000
Afloat	Americans	30,000 "
"	Indian	6,000 "

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—37½ New Terms Sept.-Oct.—Liverpool—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat——Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85%, ex-ship 59 1/2
Sept.-Oct.—Havre—Value.
Tone of Rapeseed,—Firm.

Linseed:—

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/2 ungd.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras	...	...	...	1,090
Bangalore Bank	...	...	...	110
Commercial Bank	...	...	..	17
Do.	6 per cent. Cum. Pref		...	70

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk	...	...	60
Do. do.	6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.		...	900
Do. do.	do. 31st Dec.	...	1,000
Do.	6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	... ...	...	515
Do.	6 per cent. Deb. 1913		1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving (30th June)		...	140
Coral	(31st Dec)	...	135
Jamalamudugu Press	... ...	...	350
Madras United S. W. & M.	... ...	...	2,800
Madura	... ...	...	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	...		*nom.* 200
Tinnevelly	... ...	...	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	... ...	...	550
Do.	7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	100
Tirupur Press	... ...	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.		*buyers* 30
Burmah Oil Coy.	... ...	6¼s.
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)		102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)		98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		...*sellers*
Ditto ditto	(1912)	900
Ditto ditto	(1909)	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)		9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	...*cum interest* £	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	...18s.6d.
Indian Aluminium Co., Ld	... ...	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent, Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills	...	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	... ...	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	98
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	...	£104
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	...	£98
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld.	...	...*nom.* £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures	...	...£99
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)		...12s. 6d.
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	... ...	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		95
New Mysore Manganese	... ...	... 22s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	... ...	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910	...	100
Ootacamund Municipal Debs. 6 per cent,		*buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	...	11½
Peninsular Mineral Coy. of Mysore (Rs. 60 paid)		80
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750	...	£101
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000	...	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	... ...	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		110
South Indian Railway Debentures	...	£119
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	...	£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 45 paid)	...	30
Shell Transport and Trading Company	...	48s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	... ...	90
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	... ...	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent, Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920	...	97¼
United Coffee Growers	... ...	*sellers* 85
Vizianagram Mining	... ...	15s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations by Wire.

Anantapur Gold, 12s. 6d. paid	...16s. 3d.
Balaghat, fully paid	...9s. 3d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...19s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid	...7s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	... 2s. 3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid	...21s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs, fully paid	... 10s.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid)	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 13s.
Goldfields of Mysore	... 6d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid)	... 2s.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	...28s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...43s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 3d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	... 6d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...25-12-6
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 3d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	... 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	... 3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	... Rs. 7-8
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 23s. 6d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	... 6s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	... 9s. 6d.
Road Block, fully paid	... 14d.
Sangli (New), 18s. paid	... 3d.
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid	... 8s. 9d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday the 17th instant from 6 p.m.
2. The Corps will furnish an Escort to Sir Sydenham Clarke on the occasion of his landing on Friday 18th October at 8 a.m.
Dress—White tunic, blue pantaloons, black knee boots, and white helmets.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

217 Inspection—The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Cadets on Monday the 16th Instant as under :—
5-45 p m, "I", "K" and "M" Companies, Fort, Parade on Maidan opposite The Telegraph Quarters.
6-45 p m.—"L" Company St. Mary's College, Byculla.
5-30 p m—"H" Company—Byculla Ed S School, Scottish High School to parade with "H" Company.
218—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 21st instant :—
Tuesday the 17th—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8-30 p m.
Thursday the 19th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II.—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.
III.—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.
IV.—"M" Coy. Parade at 3-15 p m. on company parade ground.
Friday, the 20th—"K" Coy. John Connon School Parade at 3-30 p. m. on company parade ground.
II.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m. Dress—Mufti.
Saturday the 21st—"H" Coy, Parade at 7-30 a. m. on company parade ground.
Subject for all the companies during the week, pages 115 to 120 Training Manuals, appendix 1905.
219—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—No 6142 Cadet J Williams and No 6148 Cadet K Kersey, "H" Company and No 6149 Cadet A Williams, "I" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. B.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAI HEERABAI—September 13, aged 46, widow of late Mr. Manekji Sorabji Mody, and daughter of late Mr. Nanabhoy Cursetji Boyce of Belgaum, died midnight. Funeral ceremony, 127 Frere Road, this evening at 3 p.m. (B. T.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPLIN—September 9, at Sam Sing, Jalpaiguri, the wife of A. W. C. Chaplin, of a son.
CORNWALL—September 10, at Westcliffe, Coonoor, the wife of Captain J. W. Cornwall, I. M. S., of a daughter.
SELL—September 11, at Hatherly House, Coonoor, to the Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Sell, a son.
WALKER—September 5, at Udaipur, Rajputana, the wife of G. L. Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DEVITT—LIVINGSTONE—September 10, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. Cannon A. H. B. Britain, M. A., assisted by the Rev. J. J. D. Borlase, LL. D., Outhbert Leslie Devitt, second son of Andrew Devitt, Esq., of Crawley, Sussex, to May Hood Livingstone, eldest daughter of Duncan Livingstone, Esq., of Gawler, South Australia.
UPSHON—MACALISTER—September 11, at St. Matthias's Church, Madras, by the Rev. C. R. Rintoul, M. A., Lewellyn Hector Marshall Upshon, second son of Mr. H. Marshall Upshon, J. P., Assistant Commissioner of Police Madras City (retired), to Mabel, youngest daughter of the late Captain R. W. Macalister P. W. D. retired.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—September 2, at Lalbamookh, Cachar, Henry Ernest (Etty) Crawford, aged 47, of acute dysentery.
KILLEEN—September 6, of cancer, Austin Killeen, S, and T. Corps.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.; High water, 5-56m., 5-43a.; Low water, 0-26a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"East Lynn."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, September 17.—Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Niobe." Sun rises, 6h., 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 41m.; High water, 7-31m., 7-16a.; Low water, 0-10m., 2-2a.
Wednesday, September 18.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 40m.; High water, 3-42m., 8-34a; Low water, 1-39m., 2-58a.
Thursday, September 19.—Bank Holiday. Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m, Sun rises 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.; High water, 9-34m., 9-35a. Low water 2-45m., 3-45a.
Friday, September 20.—Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 10-19m., 10-27a. Low water, 3-39m., 4-26a.
Saturday, September 21.—Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bank Street, Henshaw's Buildings, 3 p. m. Cricket Bombay Gymkhana "A" and "B" Teams *vs.* Hindu Gymkhana and Mahomedan Cricket Club respectively. Sun rises, 6h. 27 m.; Sun sets, 6h. 37m.; High water, 11-0m, 11-14a.; Low water, 4-26m., 5-4a.

RAINFALL IN MATHERAN.—The total rainfall in Matheran up to Friday last was 130 inches and 14 cents.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some umbrellas, walking sticks, riding whip, opera glasses, right halves of eleven Rs. 10 and one Rs. 20 notes, ten rupee note, a large thala, book, quantity of cloths, quantity of brass pipe-bends, etc., old overcoat and a dog, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MATHERAN.—It is reported that Captain G. Macpherson, M. B., I. M. S., has been appointed Superintendent of Matheran in place of Major Ricketts, who has resigned in order to take up his new post of personal companion to Prince Fateh Singh, H. H. the Gaekwar's eldest son.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.—Letters received by the last mail steamer state that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is now convalescent, and his medical advisers think that his condition is strong enough for a voyage to this country. Mr. Dadabhai, it is said, intends to leave for Bombay by the mail steamer of the 27th inst. or the 15th October.

ACCIDENT IN AN IRON FOUNDRY.—Last Friday evening Kashiram Koondlik, a moulder, employed in Sorabji Shapurji Iron Foundry at Khetwady, Bombay, was engaged in cleaning a casting which was suspended by a crane, when the chain of the crane snapped suddenly and the casting fell on Kashiram causing severe injuries to his back and head. He was removed to the J. J. Hopital for treatment.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A VICTORIA.—A Hindu woman named Bheemabai, aged about fifty, was walking along Khetwady Back Road yesterday when she was knocked down by back victoria No. 1382. The driver, on noticing the woman in the way, shouted out, but she, being hard of hearing, took no heed of the warning. The driver at once pulled up and thus saved the woman from being run over. She however sustained a cut on her right foot by the horse stamping on it and was removed to J. J. Hopital for treatment.

MR. JACOB SASSOON'S MUNIFICENT GIFT.—We understand, says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, that it is the intention of Mr. Jacob Sassoon to use the munificent sum of twenty-five lakhs of rupees—set apart by him for some work of public utility—for the establishment of an Industrial as well as Scientific and Technical Institute in Bombay. The proposal of establishing a well-equipped Laboratory in the new premises for the Elphinstone College also engages attention.

THE GRADUATES ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIALS.—We learn that the Secretaries of the Graduates' Association have been officially informed, with reference to the memorials they recently submitted, that the Syndicate of the Bombay University have resolved to revert to the old system of showing the full marks assigned for each question paper set at the various University Examinations, and that the question of the course for the LL.B. will be in the first instance referred to the Law Faculty for opinion.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of August last, there were 60 horses, 90 bullocks, 1 cat, and 21 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit hospital for Animals at Parel During the month of August 38 horses, 149 bullocks, 1 cow, 2 buffaloes, 2 cats, 5 goats and 35 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 58 horses, 111 bullocks, 1 mule, 2 buffaloes, 2 goats and 19 dogs were discharged from the Hospital 1 case among horses, 4 cases among bullocks, 1 case among lamb, 1 cases among cats 1 case among goats and 13 cases among dog prove fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—7 horses, 2 bullocks, 4 cows, 1 monkey, 52 dogs, 4 cats, 1 fowl, and 7 parrots.

FULL HIGH COURT HOLIDAY.—Saturday, being the Parsi new year's day, the Bombay High Court was entirely closed, for the first time it is believed, on what otherwise would have been held to be a working-day. Owing to the large number of Parsi barristers, solicitors, managing-clerks of attorneys, and so

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1907.

MR. MORLEY AND THE PROTECTED STATES.

The Protected States of India, which number upwards of six hundred, with a population of sixty-three millions, have at last received that recognition in our scheme of government which politicians and those who discerned the value of these units of Empire, have been striving to obtain since the days of the Mutiny. At Canning's instigation, their possessions were guaranteed to them by conceding the right of adoption, but although he earnestly advocated the strengthening of the ties between them and the Paramount Power by the means indicated in his despatches, nothing was done in this direction by the Government of the day. It was not until some seventeen years later that Lord Lytton, whose correspondence shows the high estimate he placed upon the feudatory Princes, revived the question by his scheme for an Imperial Council when the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India. The tragic fate of that experiment is recorded in the story of his rule, and since its failure no endeavours had been made to enlist the services of the princes in civil affairs until the appearance of the Government of India's new plan of reforms a few days ago. They had been permitted to raise Imperial Service Troops, to volunteer for campaign in defence of British interests on the Frontier and abroad, and their magnificence had been requisitioned to add to the spendour of various State pageants in India and England, but they were still excluded from any share in the administration of the Empire which rests largely upon their loyalty and support. Our ex-Viceroy had assured them of his affection, which, however, did not prevent him from chastening offenders against his decalogue by both speech and despatch; he acclaimed them as his colleagues and partners, created a Cadet Corps for their sons and relations, but could find no occupation for them in the new India he aspired to create.

All these events now belong to the past, and we are entering on a new page of history, opened for us by a democratic Secretary of State, in which for the first time since the dissolution of the Mogul Empire, the princes are allotted some share in the decision of questions affecting their interests as well as our own. The evolution of the Imperial Advisory Council on which Feudatory India is to have twenty members, will be watched with considerable interest by the various Durbars, and its success will depend largely upon the discrimination displayed by the Government in the selection of its nominees. But in his budget oration Mr. Morley adumbrated another reform which is scarcely less interesting to the ruling classes of India than the new departure inaugurated by the Viceroy's circular despatch to the Local Governments and Administrations. The new Secretary of State, with the thoroughness which is a characteristic of his personality, has apparently examined the conditions not always derivable from treaties or agreements, imposed by successive Viceroys upon the protected princes, and has formed the conclusion that some improvement in the direction of a limitation of interference is desirable. In his address to the Commons Mr. Morley alluded to the States as potential safety valves, and suggested that no pains should be spared to rectify their relations with the Government. They are not only what he describes them, but as their history shows, and the number of distinguished men they have produced proves, they are valuable training schools for those for whom British India has no openings under existing conditions. The latest and most concrete example of their utility in this respect is afforded by the circumstance that the Secretary of State has just chosen his Mahomedan Member of Council from one of their officials, presumably because his qualifications are superior to those whom public opinion had nominated for the appointment. Mr. Morley's most important pronouncement was a promise to use his best endeavours to make the States independent in matters of administration. Nominally, and from the official standpoint, that is their position at present, but those who are familiar with the prevailing methods know that independence has vanished from their constitutions, and that any prince who attempted to restore it would be regarded with an unfriendly eye by the Government of India. As a rule the princes are too proud to enlist public sympathy for their lost liberties, but a few of them have expressed a wish to be emancipated from official leading strings, and since Mr. Morley's proclamation of the new evangel, one of them has pleaded in the *Times* for the removal of "restrictions" imposed at periods when these Rulers and their motives were objects of suspicion.

The non-intervention period of our relations with the States lasted until the close of the rule of the first Earl of Minto. They were regarded by the Marquis Wellesley, who made a number of engagements with the princes for the provision of contingents from their armies, as equal and independent States with whom we were in alliance, but with whose modes of administration we had no concern. Under Lord Hastings who was a greater treaty-maker than Wellesley, the British Protectorate was considerably extended, and his successors continued the policy of expansion until the middle of last century, when all the States were in a condition of subordination to the Paramount Power. Under the new order of affairs intervention for the suppression of misrule, or the settlement of the internal concerns of States which threatened to lapse into anarchy, became a recognised feature of the Government policy, although it would be difficult to quote any treaty, with the exception of the Mysore rendition Sanad of twenty-six years ago, which authorises the position we have assumed towards the feudatories. Adopted in the first instance in the interests of efficient Government, it has during the past ninety years assumed such dimensions that the so-called independence of the States, even in the management of their internal affairs, is a mere figure of speech, used to cloak the condition of subordination to which we have reduced them.

The rendition Sanad of Mysore is a typical expression of our attitude towards other States with which we have not similar engagements, as its twenty-four paragraphs contain a synopsis of the unwritten policy which governs our relations with Feudatory India. Amongst other provisions it recites that the army of the State is not to exceed certain limits; that the Maharajah is not to correspond with any other State or Power except through the medium of the Governor-General in Council; that no persons not being natives of India are to be employed in his service except with the express sanction of the Imperial Government; that no material change shall be made in the form of government without similar permission; that the Ruler is at all times to accept the advice of the Governor-General in Council in regard to his finances, imposition of taxes, settlement and collection of revenues, administration of justice, encouragement of trade and industries, and all matters affecting the happiness of his subjects and his relations with the Paramount Power. Another clause threatens him with dethronement if any of the conditions of the agreement are evaded or broken, and finally he is to pay thirty-five lakhs per annum for "protection against all external enemies." In practice the principles enunciated in this document are applied to all the other Native States, and there are a great many more restrictions which militate against the autonomy Mr. Morley has expressed a desire to accord to them. For instance, inter-communication, except through the usual official channels, is forbidden; Europeans may not be employed, in some instances even their residence without official sanction is banned, without the consent of the Government of India which fixes their salaries and periods of service; ex-civilians, English or native, are also subject to this regulation; the publication of English newspapers is not permitted in the States, except under conditions which make sanction practically impossible of attainment; titles may not be conferred upon British subjects: one of Lord Curzon's most unpopular acts towards Feudatory India was the imposition of a rule requiring any prince to obtain the permission of the Viceroy before leaving his State for any purpose whatsoever. Under an Act passed when conditions which have long since disappeared probably made the limitation desirable, the princes may not approach the London or Indian money markets for the capital some of them require to develop the latent resources of their States, and as the Government of India cannot provide it, their progress in many desirable directions is retarded. Such matters of moment as changes in Ministers or Dewans, or any reformation which infringes upon the established form of administration, must receive the assent of the Paramount Power which has to be convinced that they are desirable before it will permit them to occur. It would be possible to make many additions to this catalogue of the remarkable restrictions under which the princes carry on their Governments, which in the majority of instances are based upon precedent and have no foundation in treaties or agreements, but our recitation of the most irksome conditions will suffice to show how extremely desirable are the modifications adumbrated by the Secretary of State, especially as under the new reforms we are associating these Rulers with our own administration, a circumstance which ought to induce us to give them full control of their personal affairs.

THE MILITARY TRAINING OF BOYS. There is a certain class of writer, as also there are others, who, either in order to draw attention to themselves and keep in the public eye or, in another sense of the word, to draw the public or such of them as are open to being drawn, will treat in a flippant vein matters of vital importance which are receiving the serious attention of the greatest thinkers of the day,—subjects to which the most trusted of our statesmen and most honoured of our soldiers may be devoting their time and energies. A writer who caters for the readers of a publication that pretends to some position or class, assumes a position of responsibility, and therefore little excuse can be made for the flippant and illogical effusion that appears in "London Opinion," condemning the present efforts being made by many patriotic people to train to arms and discipline the budding manhood of the Empire—a movement, the object of which is to improve the moral and physical condition of the nation, to impart to our children true ideas of patriotism and of their coming responsibilities as citizens of a great Empire. Their instruction as to their rights may be left to such as the writer of the article under notice. The line of argument that he selects to express his views is that, what we, as a nation, have done without before, we can do without at the present time. Which is as logical a statement as to declare that we did without armoured battleships in bygone days, so do not require them now, or that mankind, contentedly ignorant in the past of modern ideas of sanitation and hygiene, has no use for new methods now. But although the flippant style adopted by the writer is in itself more than sufficient to discredit him in the opinion of most people of an ordinary standard of intelligence, the fact cannot be overlooked that there are a number of ignorant people who are misled and influenced by silly effusions of this stamp, though the writer must look to the street corner for the main body of his adherents. Little harm may be done now, but in the time of national danger people holding such views are liable to enhance the public alarm by their panic-stricken utterings, and this type of smug, self-satisfied Britisher is, we know from experience, liable to be reduced to a state of shrieking imbecility. Though the British public may shy at the word conscription, the trend of opinion is for universal training on Lord Robert's lines. The nation is realising that there is some truth in the old adage that heaven only helps those who help themselves and that heaven never yet helped a flaccid nation. The great benefit, morally and physically of such training is shown by results which are more noticeable now than at any other time of the year, when the lads are out for their annual training in the great summer camps. There they appear in strong contrast to the street corner loafers who have never been subjected to discipline of any kind. In one of the big Northern camps where 2,000 boys were assembled last month, one of the lads of the Church Lads' Brigade was asked by a townsman of Saltburn what he was. "England's last hope," promptly replied the lad. The lad's prediction deserves consideration. A large section of Radicals who object to cadet corps and any form of military training as likely to foster a spirit of militarism in the rising generation, were replied to by the *Westminster Gazette* in the following remarks which bear quoting:—"Militarism and military training by no means always or even generally go hand in hand, and if the army is to remain on a voluntary basis it is of supreme importance that the youth of the country should be encouraged to regard military service as a patriotic duty. Apart from this, well organised cadet corps are of the greatest service to a vast number of lads who might otherwise become loafers, and a network of them in the big towns would go far to solve the problem of supplying discipline and physical training after the school age." Any tendency to moral or physical degeneration amongst the lads of the streets is now being successfully grappled with and checked by the efforts of the National Service League, School Cadet Corps, the Church Lads Brigade and other such laudable efforts. The boys are keen enough, and the reply given by the lad above shows the spirit that prevails. To those who can only visit England periodically from this country, the change that is taking place, for the good, amongst the youth of the nation, will soon be as apparent as it will be edifying.

THE ARMY'S BAD BARGAINS. The usual annual consignments of bad bargains and "unserviceables," are about to experience the pleasurable feelings of leaving the Bombay Light behind, homeward bound, after a brief—too brief—sojourn in the East. In a voluntary army as ours is, where the best can only be selected from amongst those who come forward to offer their services, all the selections made cannot be expected to be turned out successfully, but the question to be considered is, whether some diminution in the number of these consignments of soldiers might not be possible. The remedy is with the home authorities; the number of men sound and healthy on enlistment, who break down physically during their Indian Service is few. The drafts that we refer to are chiefly made up of men who should never have been passed for the army. They were either men physically unfit from the first or men whose antecedents were not enquired into, and who have brought disgrace upon more than one regiment. They are men who never intended to soldier or stay in the country. In fact, to use their own way of expressing their intentions, they came out for a spell, and are finally discharged as "incorrigibles" and sent back to their street corner and there remain till some "little trouble," in which Scotland Yard is showing too much interest, impels them to once more hide beneath the King's uniform and visit his dominions beyond the seas. The commanding officer soon discovers what he has had the misfortune to get; so do the non-commissioned officers, and all realise the trouble in store for them. The most natural question that arises to the mind is how is it that these men pass the recruiting sergeants and, after, the drill sergeants, unrecognised as old hands; and the reply to that is "do they?" More careful supervision is required at the regimental depots before this burden on the State and the regiment can be lightened. That is the best remedy in this case. As regards the medically unfit, who form a large part of the annual consignments home; when it is known that there are numbers of them who have only arrived in India in the Spring to return in the Autumn, the remedy is not far to seek. The medical officers who pass recruits in the first instance should be specially selected for the work. At present, some are young and inexperienced but a majority are those who have retired from the service and are given further employment of this kind. There is nothing to show that this system has proved satisfactory; on the contrary, judging by the facts produced, a change is much needed. Never before in the history of our administration of this country have the military authorities shown more solicitude for the British soldier's health than at the present time. And these short sojourners in the country are the result of laxity on the part of the responsible authorities at home, both as regards the medically as well as the morally "unfit." We hope the representations that may be made on this matter by the Indian authorities will receive the attention they deserve, and with the result that a considerable reduction may be looked for in the number of men who are sent home after an absurdly brief tour of service in this country.

JUDGES AND CRIME. An enterprising individual, of the name of Adam, announces that he is preparing a book—not on Original Sin, as might be expected of one of his name, but on Crime and Prison Life in the East. Determined to adorn his work with pictures, he has addressed certain judges in this country and preferred a request to be favoured with their photographs. What judges have to do with prison life or with active crime is not clear. There are, of course, judges and judges, even in India, but if we are wrong in saying that none of either class has personal acquaintance with prison life, or has participated—even without detection—in actual crime, we apologise most profoundly. There may be some we would gladly see incarcerated for offences which do not yet come within the purview of the Indian Penal Code. But while the law is as it is and manifold sins and transgressions may be committed yet escape punishment in this life, we may take it for granted that if the photograph of any judge find a place among the illustrations of "Crime and Prison Life in the East," it will have been furnished by a learned brother who knows more about the little peccadilloes of his colleagues than any one but the Recording Angel. A lovelace or a pirate may be a judge without necessarily being regarded as a notorious criminal—more the pity. But with a revised moral code, aided by Providence, a more energetic detective force and a system of intelligent espionage,—who knows but that a future edition of "Crime and Prison Life in the East" may be embellished with portraits of judges, and ecclesiastical dignitaries—possibly even journalists? They are but men, all of them, and man is "born to trouble as the sparks fly upward."

We regret to announce that news has been received that the death occurred on Saturday of Mrs. Villiers Stuart, mother of Mrs. Muir Mackenzie.

Most of the accused in the Rawalpindi riots, including the six pleaders, were assessed to bail on Saturday.

A CONTEMPORARY gravely announces in a report of an inquest, "It appeared that, on Thursday was a Hindu Holiday, the deceased got drunk beyond his limit and became ill." It reminds one forcibly of the old story "Drunk! 'E ain't drunk! I saw 'im move."

THE Bandmann Comedy Co. has determined to extend its season in Bombay. The programme arranged is: to-night "East Lynn," to-morrow (Tuesday, September 17th) "Niobe," Wednesday, (September 18th) "The Silver King," Thursday, (September 19th) "Two little Vagabonds" Friday, (September 20th) "All of a Sudden Peggy," and Saturday (September 21st) "Leah Kleschna."

THE Simla Municipal Committee is rapidly falling into a parlous state, a correspondent writes. One of its two elected members is now time-expired, and the other will become so on the 15th instant, so that there will very shortly be only nominated member, on the Committee. According to the present law, it is necessary that the Committee should be composed of nominated and elected representative members.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

France and Germany.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 31.

The terrible *Jena* disaster in March last and the number of more or less serious mishaps occurring about the same time to vessels of the French navy, have been the subject of very outspoken comment from officers of the highest rank in the French naval and military services. Experts have also given testimony of a damaging kind for the naval administration. But these criticisms are mildness itself compared with the trenchant and direct language used in the report just issued of the Commission appointed by the Senate to enquire into the cause of the *Jena* disaster. It is a compilation of 200 pages and is to be followed by a second volume. The report now issued amounts to nothing less than an indictment of the French naval administration and, by implication, of the Government which permitted the growth of a system so deplorable as that which the Commissioners found to exist. M. Monis, the Reporter of the Commission is, however, known as a supporter of the Government and of the shade of radical republicanism which it represents; an unlikely man therefore to exaggerate the case against the administration. The cause of the explosion on board the *Jena* is authoritatively declared to be the spontaneous combustion of the B powder which was stored in a magazine underneath the dynamo compartment where the temperature is always very high, far too high for safety in the vicinity of such an explosive compound as the B powder. Then the magazine containing the latter was connected by a hole in the partition wall with the Black Powder magazine. Hence the burning of the B magazine caused the explosion of the Black Powder. The report, while coming to this conclusion, says, however, that "the cause, apparently indirect but in reality direct, of the disasters that are devastating our national marine is the lack of co-operation and the division and antagonism which exist between the various branches of the service. The magazines in our ships are in some instances placed next to compartments in which there is always a high temperature and the constructors do not appear to have known anything of the composition of the powder. "Further, we have met with nothing but antagonism and divisions in the navy. Naval constructors, engineers, and combatant officers all act in complete independence of each other, and there is no superior authority with power to unite these three divergent forces in co-ordinated action. Administrative anarchy reigns in the organization. The officers complain that they receive no orders, and indeed the heartrending inefficiency of the central power is the cause of the growing enfeeblement of our naval forces. It is the system of irresponsibility and general indifference that leads to disasters such as that of the *Jena* and will bring more in its train. The results of the firing practice of the Northern and Mediterranean squadrons are eloquent testimony on this head." The reporter in conclusion falls into rather a theatrical vein when he says:—"Let us view without weakness the melancholy spectacles of the defeats of the Spanish and Russian fleets, but let us swear to re-establish authority, discipline, vigilance, and responsibility in the navy; let us co-ordinate its labour and combat inertia, and let us give our sailors armament and munitions worthy of their courage". This is not encouraging reading either for the *conscrit maritimes* or the French public at large, but perhaps M. Herve and his disciples of the anti-militarist school, repudiating as they do all ideas of patriotism and of national defence, may find pleasure in it. The reading of the international political barometer is at present decidedly pacific. Have not the great Sovereigns of the earth and their Ministers conversed with each other in the most amicable and reassuring terms and do not all the great States continue to give pledges to peace, some by the construction of huger and still huger battleships—Great Britain for instance, has just launched her third "Dreadnought" type of Marine Monster, the *Temeraire*, and others by the increase of their land armaments? The Kaiser in a speech the other day bracketed God's providence and "the sword of his trusty troops" as equal factors in the maintenance of peace.

THE GERMAN AIRSHIP TRIALS.

A combined ascent took place this week of the dirigible military airship and the dirigible airship of Major von Parseval. The former travelled to Spandau and back in an hour, and, after manœuvring over the parade ground, descended and took on board General von Werneburg, Inspector of Railway Military Engineers. Major Parseval's airship travelled direct to Tegel against a strong wind, returned, and came to earth at the same time as the military airship, which had made three ascents. The motors of both airships worked well, and the balloons answered the helm. They both came to earth gently. It will be a great consolation for the French in view of the terrible disclosures regarding the state of their navy, if they succeed in perfecting their own dirigible airship. At present it seems to be a very near thing between them and the Germans.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin has just concluded a short visit to Prince Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor at Nordeney which is described in the German semi-official organs as having left a very favourable impression on both sides and as affording proof of the harmony of views between the Chancellor and the Ambassador and of their confidence in the development of Franco-German relations. The French, however, still manifest distrust of Germany in regard to Moroccan affairs. They do not forget Germany's assurances to France of friendly co-operation on Moorish affairs, on the eve of the Algeciras Conference and how Germany, nevertheless, opposed France in every way at that meeting, even to the verge of causing a rupture between the two States. At present the Clemenceau Ministry is most decidedly opposed to any adventurous action in the interior of Morocco, and even should Germany offer her a free hand in that respect, would not accept it. General Drude is authorised to advance a few miles, five or six, into the interior from Casa Blanca in order to keep the Moors in check, and in fact his present force is quite inadequate to do more. France strictly adheres at present to the mandate received from the Algeciras Convention, *i.e.* to keep order in the coast towns and organise the police force under French and Spanish officers, with a Swiss—Colonel Muller—as Colonel-in-chief. Any overtures from Germany concerning Morocco, France regards in the spirit of the famous saying *Timeo danaos et dona ferentes* despite all the civilities of Prince Bulow.

EUROPEAN ACCORD ALL ROUND.

The meeting of M. Clemenceau and King Edward at Marienbad and the visit of M. Cambon to German Chancellor are regarded as filling the gap in the circle of international ententes which would have been left by the non-participation of France in the Imperial, Royal and Diplomatic handshakings and confabulations which have been lately going on. I should have mentioned that Austria and Italy have been exchanging still further courtesies by the visit which Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, has paid to Baron von Aehrenthal in return for the latters' visit to Desio some weeks ago. Here again we are assured that complete accord has resulted from the exchange of views between the two statesmen. Italy and Austria-Hungary found themselves perfectly at one on all points and could never differ—so we are semi-officially assured.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOCIATIONS.

A great factor in the still further rivetting of the framework of international understandings and agreements, which King Edward's tact, ability, and initiative have so largely contributed to build up, will be the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement, the negociations for which are now in their closing stages at St. Petersburg. M. Izvolsky and Sir Arthur Nicolson meet almost daily in conference and there seems to be a manifest desire on both sides to conclude an agreement leaving no room for ambiguity. It is pretty well understood that this agreement deals with Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia, and no doubt some anxiety is being felt among Indian statesmen regarding the concessions that may be made to Russia. Something must of course be conceded on the British side as a premium, so to speak, for insurance against invasion. Attacks have already commenced on the Russian side upon what are supposed, prematurely and probably inaccurately, to be the main points of the agreement. Should neither side be quite satisfied it may be presumed that the arrangement arrived at is practically an equitable one. It will be a great matter not only for Great Britain and Russia, but the world at large, if the differences and misunderstandings between them come to be as satisfactorily settled as were those between England and France by the Anglo-French convention.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

The International Socialist Congress concluded its labours on the 24th instant without achieving much beyond confirming the socialist principles and tactics proclaimed at previous meetings. There is no doubt, however, that the Socialists, international as well as national, take their agitation more seriously every year. Their tone, also, is more menacing. Boundless faith is expressed in the ultimate triumph of the cause by the overthrow of the existing Social and Governmental systems and above all by the abolition a elimination of the hated 'capitalist' or rather of 'capitalism'—a newly coined word, a milder and less personal expression than 'capitalist,' not smacking quite so much of the guillotine though clearly enough indicating confiscation and spoliation. As regards numbers the demonstration was no doubt an imposing one, seeing that 886 delegates representing 29 nationalities were present at the Congress, but the debates only served to reveal the profound divergence of views among those present on such important subjects as Colonial policy, militarism and national defence, and the acceptance of trade-unions as members of the Socialist party without exacting from them preliminary adhesion to all extreme Socialist doctrines. A number of speakers strongly advocated unity among Socialists, a desideratum far from being yet attained in our country. The resolutions adopted comprised, the abolition of standing armies to be replaced by arming the whole male population, and the rising of all Socialist workers to demonstrate against war the moment the slightest danger of war arose, the granting of the suffrage to every adult male or female, married or single, rich or poor. The English delegates numbered 125, of whom 118 were regular Socialists, only seven delegates representing trade-unions; yet in England itself the trade-unions number many hundreds of thousands of members while the Social Democratic Federation only musters a total of ten thousand members. It has been made evident by the discussions in the Congress that the Socialist party is more than ever the party of class war. The genuine Socialists look solely to political results and political propaganda to the exclusion of all else. Little or nothing is said of the amelioration of the labouring class. How to get control of the political machine is their great object, and this obtained, the reorganization of Society and overthrow of the existing order are to follow. The programme of the International Socialists of to-day is in fact very similar to those of their predecessors in 1848 and 1871. Mr. Quelch, one of the leading British delegates managed to secure an excellent advertisement by getting himself expelled by the Wurtemburg Government for a very gross attack upon the members of the Hague Conference which he compared to a thieves' kitchen while the States they represented were simply murderers and exploiters working in the interests of 'capitalism.' Mr. Quelch refused to retract these impressions when called upon to do so; he merely paraphrased them in a form quite as offensive as his original utterances were reported to have been.

THE MOROCCO CRISIS.

France, Spain and the Powers generally are considerably embarrassed by the successful rising of Mulai Hafid whom they have not yet recognised as the new Sultan superceding his brother Abdul Aziz—The Pretender has been duly consecrated in the mosque at Marakesh and has received the allegiance of all the Southern tribes. His exact whereabouts is not at present known, but he is reported to be advancing from the South with a large force. Will he put down or pacify the tribesmen threatening Casa Blanca and the coast towns or will he raise the green standard and join the fanatical anti-European party? The issue is awaited with much anxiety. Meanwhile the situation at Casa Blanca still remains a very trying one for the French force defending it, and disquieting reports are constantly coming in from the other coast towns. The British residents have made strong application for a warship to be sent there for the protection of British subjects, but the Foreign Office does not appear disposed to grant the request. The maintenance of order and public safety is left to France and Spain according to the Algeciras Convention, nevertheless it will be a very bad quarter of an hour for the British Government should their adherence to a diplomatic fiction result in a massacre of British subjects at Tangier or elsewhere. I use the expression fiction, as it is quite certain that France, and infinitely less Spain, could not protect the Europeans at Tangier should danger really arise. General Drude cannot spare a man from Casa Blanca nor have the French sufficient warships available for the general protection of the coast.

The Moors have made another attack upon Casa Blanca which was vigorously repulsed.

THE FATE OF KAID MACLEAN.

The Shereefian troops who were despatched to operate against the tribe which is harbouring Raisuli and his captive, Kaid Maclean, were badly repulsed in an attack which they made on the tribesmen who were commanded by Raisuli in person. Since then the Mahala (Shereefian troops) have commenced to disperse, as they could obtain no pay and had received none for months past. All the Moorish troops remaining faithful to the Maghzen and Abdul Aziz are more or less in the same plight. At present Kaid Maclean is practically left to his fate: Raisuli will certainly not let him go without obtaining good terms for himself. Nobody seems to know what the unfortunate Abdul Aziz is doing. It is confusion worse confounded in Morocco all round.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

INCREASE IN PASSAGE RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I presume that "Anti-Trust II" means his letter of September 12th to be regarded as a finished example of cynical wit, with the ultimate object of smothering any active protest we may endeavour to make against the exorbitant charges to which we are subjected, by heaping ridicul upon it. He is particularly "happy" in his satirical comments on my "business" acumen; forgetful, apparently, of my previous disclaimer that I was wholly lacking in Wall Street "business" capacity. I freely concede him the palm in this respect. It is somewhat curious, too, that whilst scoffing at the absurdity of a single passage at £30 (and return at £50) for a journey of about 5,000 miles at 20 knots there should be a cablegram in the same issue of your paper that the "Lusitania" is now crossing the Atlantic at 25 1/2 Knots, a voyage of about 3,000 miles, and a fare (first-class) of £12-12 upwards. Incidentally, it may be added that the disproportion between the very best of the P. & O. steamers, and this marvellous example of modern naval construction, in comfort and everything else, is somewhere about that between the same P. & O. ship and a better-class "Tramp" steamer. Nor does this ironical "business" expert explain to our ignorance, how it is that the identical ships which cannot carry us to Brindisi or Marseilles for so absurdly low a figure, can, and do carry us rather further (*i. e.* to Sydney), for a somewhat smaller fare. I am free to confess that ridicule is an excellent weapon to employ in a controversy; indeed, I sometimes employ it myself but when I do so I always take care to safeguard myself from obvious retort. "Anti-Trust II" is undoubtedly a "business" expert, also "he hath a pretty wit." What a pity it is that he marred so happy an effort by such lack of originality in the adoption of a pseudonym. I hesitate to advise him on such a point. Still, at the risk even of being deemed presumptuous, might I be allowed to suggest "Jerusalem" as being at once descriptive and adaptive.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-TRUST.

THE Marquis of Londonderry, speaking at a cyclists' church parade at Wynyard Park recently, after eulogising the healthy nature of cycling, expressed pleasure that his grounds were so largely visited by people from the neighbouring industrial towns. To people living in crowded towns pleasant grounds were a luxury, and he was pleased to be able to give them that enjoyment.

A CEYLON ex-planter writes to *The Ceylon Observer*:—In Paris, I met a visitor from Melbourne who gave me some welcome information as to the way the use of tea is spreading in Australia. Even at public dinners, many prefer tea to stronger liquors. Most of the people he knows there only infuse their tea about three minutes. It is then at its best, can do them no harm and—what is important from the Ceylon point of view—they use all the more tea.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

TOLL OF ARAB VICTIMS.

More Camps Threatened.

SCOUTING BY WAR BALLOONS.

RAISULI'S DEMANDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

Telegrams from Casablanca state that stragglers who have surrendered declare that the Arabs lost three hundred killed and many wounded, but these reports are probably exaggerated.

There are two other camps in the vicinity, and it is expected that General Drude will next attack these.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Four Ujda notables have been arrested and brought to Lalla Marnia. They are charged with carrying on anti-French propaganda among the tribes.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Reuter telegraphing from Casablanca states that a French war-balloon ascended yesterday and found that the entire country was clear of Arabs.

More cheerful letters are being received from Kaid Macleau. He is now allowed to receive better treatment.

Raisuli's demands from Great Britain are still impossible, but it is expected that they will rapidly moderate in tone.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

"Venerably Antique Tactics."

ENTIRE ABSENCE OF STRATEGY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The German Press criticisms on the German manœuvres are most severe.

They describe them as a series of battle pictures remarkable for the absence of strategy and for the venerable antiquity of the tactics employed.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Candid Criticism of Failure.

DECEIVING AN INNOCENT PUBLIC.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The London *Times* comments on the danger of the Hague Conference seeking to hide its failure by nominally sanctioning a number of showy ill-considered propositions in order to impress the uninstructed public, and cites the Prize-Court proposal as an example.

The *Times* says that the reasons that Russia and Japan have provisionally withheld their assent are most weighty, and urges that we should follow the example of our sagacious ally, Japan, and take time to minutely study the Prize-Court scheme before committing ourselves.

THE WYRLEY OUTRAGES.

Accused Liberated.

PROSECUTION COLLAPSES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

A telegram from Wyrley states that the man M. gan who was arrested on suspicion of having committed the recent outrages at Wyrley has been discharged, the prosecution having collapsed.

RESEARCH IN TROPICAL MEDICINE.

Award of the Mary Kingsley Medal.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Mary Kingsley Medal for research in tropical medicine, principally in connection with malaria and yellow fever, has been awarded to Doctors Koch and Sir Patrick Manson and to an Italian, Russian, Egyptian, Indian and three American officials.

JAPAN'S NEW TREATIES.

Honours for the Negotiators.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Reuter telegraphing from Tokio, states that Baron Hayashi has been created a Count and Messrs. Kurino and Motono, Barons, in connection with the Russian and French Treaties.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Death of the ex-Grand Vizier.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Reuter telegraphing from Teheran, states that the ex-Grand Vizier Mushir-ed-Dowlah is dead.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS.

Legislative Council Established.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

An Order in Council has been gazetted, establishing a Legislative Council in Cyprus, with twelve elective and six non-elective members.

CRICKET.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Match between the rest of England and Notts at the Oval has ended in a draw.

THE AMERICAN CUP.

Another Lipton Challenge.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Royal Irish Yacht Club has issued a challenge for the American Cup, on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, for September 1908.

THE LUSITANIA'S MAIDEN VOYAGE.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

Twice Delayed by Fog.

FASTER TRIPS EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The *Lusitania* arrived at New York in five days and 54 minutes.

She was twice delayed by fog.

Her average speed was 23·01 knots, beating all Westward maiden voyage records; but her average speed was below the Westward records of the *Deutchland*, 23·15, and the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, 23·09.

In view of the delays which the *Lusitania* encountered on her voyage, it is confidently expected that she will prove to be the fastest liner afloat.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm at New York.

CANADA AND ORIENTAL LABOUR.

Antipathy to Japan.

HINDUS AT VANCOUVER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Dominion Labour Congress at Winnipeg will consider the question of Oriental Labour.

Some of the Delegates advocate a general strike in Canada in order to show the national antipathy to the Japanese.

The Hindus landed at Vancouver unmolested.

A hundred weaklings have been ordered to be deported.

It appears that the fact that the Hindus are amply supplied with funds, has decreased the anger of the inhabitants.

THE VANCOUVER RIOTS.

Legal Proceedings.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Nineteen of the Vancouver rioters have been committed for trial.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

New Inspector of the African Rifles.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Colonel J. E. Gough has been appointed Inspector of the African Rifles in succession to General Manning.

General Manning has taken over the Governorship of Nyassaland in the absence of Sir Alfred Sharpe, who is at home on leave.

COTTON-GROWING IN CENTRAL AFRICA

International Co-operation.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The German Victoria Nyanza Steamship Company is being formed to carry on cotton-growing.

The Company will place small steamers on the lake to act as feeders to the large British steamers and will first send out a fifteen-ton steam launch.

THE STRANDING OF THE "STANDART."

Press Views.

CRIMINAL IGNORANCE OF HOME WATERS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Telegrams from St Petersburg state that the Press attacks the Naval Administration in connection with the stranding of the *Standart*.

The *Slavo* declares that the incident is worse than that of the *Tsushima* and stigmatizes naval officers' ignorance of home waters as criminal.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

To the Pole by Balloon.

A BRIEF TRIP.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The explorer Wellman and his two companions started for the North Pole, in a dirigible balloon, on September 2.

The start was most successful, but a northerly wind soon drove them back over Spitzbergen, and they alighted.

The Expedition returned to Tromsoe.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Captain Wellman's airship has been rescued from a glacier, intact.

The Expedition has been abandoned for a year.

THE WERTHEIMER ROBBERY.

Conviction of the Supposed Instigator.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

An Art-dealer named Morris, who was apparently the master-mind in the robbery from Mr. Wertheimer's house, mentioned on February 2nd, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

UNREST IN NATAL.

Disaffection among Zulus.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The alleged increasing disaffection among the Zulus is causing concern in Natal.

A CORRESPONDENT writing in a contemporary addresses a friendly warning to the Indian public against imitation rubies which have been imported this year in some numbers from England. They are very difficult to distinguish from genuine rubies without careful examination and testing. It is therefore necessary that the public should be informed of this fact, in order that they may thoroughly scrutinise the rubies before lending money on them or purchasing jewels set with them.

DEATH OF LORD ALDENHAM.

FAMOUS FINANCIER AND CHURCH RESTORER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Lord Aldenham is a dead.

By the death of the Right Hon. Henry Hucks Gibbs, Lord Aldenham, the Upper Chamber of Parliament loses not only the biggest and handsomest of its octogenarian members, but a peer of exceptional ability and wealth. Lord Aldenham, who was 88 years of age, was the head of a firm of financiers in the city of London whose transactions are generally of colossal proportions, comparable only with those of the Rothschilds. Messrs. Anthony Gibbs and Sons but rarely come under public notice, their transactions being almost purely of a private and international character. For nearly half a century Lord Aldenham was a Director of the Bank of England, and for a couple of years in the seventies he was Governor of that venerable institution. There is far more romance than has ever been writ in the house of Gibbs, as much as in those of Coutts and Baring and Hoare. But only rarely did the world get a sidelight into any of Gibbs's huge "deals." But one came before the public a few years ago which revealed the colossal transactions with which they were entrusted. The late Government had placed in their hands the purchase of two Chilian warships. The sum paid for the ships, was we believe, two million pounds. At that time Lord Aldenham's eldest son, the Hon. Alban Gibbs, was M. P. for the City of London; his second son, the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, was member for St. Albans. These two gentlemen were also members of their father's firm. Now it is a rule of Parliament that no member must be financially interested in any Government transaction, and when a Radical member brought to the notice of the House the fact that the two Gibbses were partners in Antony Gibbs and Sons these gentlemen had to tender their resignations. There was little doubt that Lord Aldenham's sons were unaware of the rule in question, like most other members of Parliament, and Mr. Alban Gibbs was promptly re-elected member for the City without a contest. His brother, Mr Vicary Gibbs, lost his seat at St. Albans, and for the first time within living memory the ancient Cathedral City elected a Radical.

Lord Aldenham was very prominent three decades since in connection with the restoration of the famous shrine of Britain's proto-martyr. The great abbey—the largest ecclesiastical edifice in Britain—had fallen upon bad times. From Aldenham House a few miles away Lord Aldenham could see the immense square tower, and he determined to set about its restoration. Only a very rich man could attempt to do this. Just about that time there settled at Batchwood, two or three miles on the other side of the abbey, Sir Edmund Beckett, Bt., also a millionaire, with a craze for building churches. Sir Edmund, afterwards Lord Grimthorpe, also desired to set about the restoration of St. Albans. He had been Chancellor of York, his wife was a Bishop's daughter, he was the greatest ecclesiastical lawyer of his time, and he and Lord Aldenham were soon engaged in a legal battle royal as to who should have the privilege of lavishing a few hundreds of thousands of pounds on the historic fabric. After years of litigation it fell out that Lord Grimthorpe should be permitted to restore the great nave, tower, and west front, and Lord Aldenham should restore the Reredos and the Lady Chapel. Lord Grimthorpe, who was a very pugnacious old man, did what he liked with the abbey, and never in history was there such a hullabaloo over a restoration of a church as over St. Albans. For ten years the correspondence columns of the *Times* and the building journals were frequently crowded with denunciations of Lord Grimthorpe's work on the ancient abbey; but Lord Grimthorpe had got his powers by special Act of Parliament and he refused to budge. He spent a huge fortune upon the monster pile, and the nation owes him a debt of gratitude for his splendid work, notwithstanding that it caused the new verb "to Grimthorpe" to be coined. Of Lord Aldenham's part in the restoration not a word of criticism has been heard. He leaves the finest restored reredos in Britain, next to that of All Souls at Oxford, and it will perpetuate his memory for all time.

Lord Aldenham was one of the eleven grandsons of Antony Gibbs, the founder of his firm. He married Miss Adams, whose mother, the Hon. Mary Cokayne, was co-heir of the Cokaynes of Rushton, Northants, Viscounts Cullen. That peerage was considered to have become extinct 156 years to a day after its creation, on the death of the sixth Viscount, on August 11, 1810, though, as the heir male of Charles Bertie, the last person mentioned in his remainder, the ninth Earl of Lindsey might have had something to say about that. Lord Aldenham's youngest sister, Mary, married, in 1866, G. E. Adams, youngest son of the Hon. Mary aforesaid, who became G. E. Cokayne, and Clarenceux King of Arms, and who, as "G. E. C." has completed the Peerage in a way that many peers have failed to appreciate.

Lord Aldenham's town house, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, is the best of those twenty-six "villas" which were built between the inner and the outer circle when the park was laid out. The famous Marquess of Hertford, who was said to be the original of Thackeray's Marquess of Steyne, secured it, with its extraordinary hexastyle portico, and there gave magnificent entertainments. Lord Hertford added a singular object which still remains and gives the house its name—nothing less than two life-size figures of savages each armed with a club with which they strike the quarters on a suspended bell, at the same time moving their heads. These creatures formerly adorned the old church of St. Dunstan, in Fleet Street, and Lord Hertford, who had been taken to see them when he was a little boy, took a great fancy to them, and bought them when the church was pulled down in 1830. Lord Aldenham, too, remembered perfectly being taken to see the figures when they were still in Fleet Street.

Lord Aldenham is succeeded in the title by the Hon. Alban Gibbs, who, as we have stated, was Member for the City of London, and who, when Mr. Balfour was defeated at Manchester at the last General Election, loyally vacated his seat in order to make way for the ex-Premier. The new Peer was born at Naples sixty-one years ago, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church. He married a daughter of the late Right Hon. A. J. Beresford Hope, and has one son.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. HALDANE ON THE ARMY SCHEME.

Peace and War Forces.

THE COLONIAL SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Blair Atholl giving details of the Army Scheme said that six Divisions of Regulars would be supplemented by fourteen Divisions of Territorial Troops which would be combined into six great Commands. The Infantry Battalions would be a thousand strong and there would be no difference between the peace and war establishments. Three millions sterling yearly will be spent on the Territorial Force.

He hoped that the system would be in force by the 31st March.

The Mountain Batteries so successful in India will be revised.

The Colonial Forces together with the Territorial Forces will constitute the second line of defence, which, uniting in any great imperial emergency, will show the world that we possess immense military resources behind a peaceful Empire.

NEW SALOON TRAIN.

E. I. and G. I. P. Railway Stock.

TRIAL TRIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

A trial trip of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways' Joint Stock bogie saloon train was made to-day, the "Special" running to Bandel and back, with the E. I. Railway officials and a number of Calcutta commercial gentlemen in the train which is quite up-to-date and compares favourably with similar stock in England and on the Continent.

The train was made up of three 1st class corridor saloons, a dining saloon and kitchen and two composite luggage and servants' carriages, with 18 berths in each saloon, the upper berths folding up for the day. The travelling carriages are supplied with electric fans and light and are beautifully fitted up. The dining saloon has the comforts of a travelling hotel and Kellner caterer.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Nawab Veqar-ul-Mulk at Bankipore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, SEPTEMBER 14.

The evening before last Nawab Veqar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, arrived here from Lucknow and was met at the station by a large number of leading Mahomedans. He has been invited by the Mahomedans of Behar to hold a meeting of the All-India Muslim League in October at Bankipore to pass the constitution of the League and to discuss the Reform Scheme of the Government of India.

A Memorial expressing the gratitude of the whole community is going to be presented to His Excellency for recognition of the special interests of the Mahomedans.

The Nawab's stay here is likely to be a long one.

EXCLUSION OF BOOKIES FROM CULCUTTA.

A Wrong Impression.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

One or two sporting writers who are strenuously working the agitation against the Calcutta Turf Club decision, excluding Bookmakers from the Monsoon Meetings, have been making capital out of the departure of Mr. J. D. Scott and one or two other owners from Calcutta, asserting that they have left owing to the absence of Bookmakers, whereas as a matter of fact Mr. Scott and those whose racing interests are associated with his are among the sportsmen comprising some prominent members of society and the turf who have asked for the exclusion of the ring men. It is right to mention this to prevent wrong impression being created.

LAZARUS BROTHERS.

Identification of Students.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

A Dinajpur telegram to the *Bengalee*, dated yesterday, says that the Lazarus Brothers have identified several students at the National Institution as their assailants, but they do not seem certain.

CROP REPORT.

Promising Outlook.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

To-day's crop telegrams emphasise the need of rain in the United Provinces and South Eastern Punjab; also in the dry zone in Upper Burma. Food grain prices are still high everywhere and are described as rising in most of the districts in the Punjab. With these serious exceptions the agricultural outlook continues fair.

FAMINE IMMINENT IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, SEPTEMBER 13.

Famine conditions are imminent throughout the whole of the Delhi Divison owing to continued scarcity of rain. If the present draught continues relief works may be necessitated within the next nine or ten days, beginning in the Rohtak District.

ORISSA FLOODS.

Appeal for Public Help.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Continued heavy rains have caused renewed floods in Orissa and nearly the population of some villages are said to be rendered homeless, and some dead bodies have been washed ashore, though official reports are silent on this head.

The Government has given Rs. 35,000 for relief purposes but as a great deal more is wanted, appeal is being made for public help.

HEAVY FLOODS IN DAMOODAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

An extensive tract of land, lying on the west side of Damoodar, within the limits of Howrah, Hoogly and Burdwan, is reported to be materially affected by the heavy destructive floods which occurred in Damoodar last week.

Thousands of villages are reported to be under water. Many houses collapsed and great damage was done.

ASSAULTING A POLICE SERGEANT.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The case against Jotendra Nath Banerjee, a compositor in the Bengal Secretariat Press for assaulting Sergeant Milton after sentence was passed on Bepin Pal on Tuesday, was heard by Mr. Kingsford to-day.

The accused denied the assault and said the case was one of mistaken identity. But the Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and also to pay a fine of Rs. 50; or in default to undergo 15 days' additional rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MRS. MUIR-MACKENZIE'S MOTHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPTEMBER 15.

News has been received here that Mrs. Villiers Stuart, mother of Mrs. Muir Mackenzie died on Saturday.

ASSAULT ON POLICE INSPECTOR.

Appeal Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

At the High Court yesterday before Justices Caspersz and Chitty, Mr. K. N. Choudhuri, Barrister, appeared in support of the Rule obtained on behalf of Jyotish Chander Roy, petitioner, a fourth year student of the Ripon College of which Surendra Nath Bannerjee is proprietor.

Jyotish was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta under Section 332 of the Indian Penal code for having assaulted Inspector Percy of the Detective Department while the latter, in the execution of his duty, was searching the *Yugantur* office, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. He then moved the High Court and obtained a Rule to show cause why he should not be released on furnishing a bond for Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for one year.

The Rule was discharged and the accused ordered to surrender.

COCANADA RIOTS.

Exemplary Punishment.

COMPENSATION QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 14.

In the matter of the fourth batch of the accused in the Cocanada riot case the Head Assistant Magistrate Mr. Macfarland pronounced Judgment acquitting Tatigudi and Appalanarasayya and sentencing Segiredy Sanyasy and Nagireddu Appadu to undergo 18 month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default to undergo 3 months' additional rigorous imprisonment. Kowtha Ramakrishnayya was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Two of the accused are still at large.

Enquiry into the Club compensation case was closed before Mr. Cumming who promised Judgment on Monday next.

THAGI AT LUCKNOW.

Conviction of Two Natives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Sessions Judge of Lucknow has convicted a Mahomedan and a Hindu of a curious crime.

A Hindu came to Lucknow with a young son for sightseeing. The prisoners made his acquaintance and took up quarters in a room next to his. During their friendly intercourse, the prisoners managed to render them unconscious and then collected all the property they could find and made off.

The Railway Police at the Lucknow City Station, however, had their suspicions and detained the prisoners and on searching them found evidence of the crime. Their victims were taken to the Balrampur hospital where they were found to be suffering from narcotic poisoning and chloroform was found in the prisoners possession.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS.

Defiance of Orders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

There is a grain of truth in the report published by a contemporary and reported to you yesterday that a number of students had written to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, informing him that they had attended a political meeting and still intended doing so, Mr. Risley's Circular notwithstanding.

A letter purporting to be the copy of a communication addressed to the Chancellor and signed apparently by two students was received by the Registrar the other day. It informed him that they had attended a certain political meeting in College Square where speeches of a highly seditious character were delivered.

As it was impossible to identify the two students who had prudently refrained from mentioning their address or the College which they attended, it has been not thought worth while to take any action in the matter as it will be time enough to interfere when the young men who profess to defy orders have the courage to say who they are.

ARREST OF KISHUN SINGH.

Discovered at Khatmandu.

NEPALESE LOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

A correspondent informs the *Englishman* that Kishun Singh, the brother of Ajit Singh, accused of rioting and other offences in Lahore, and who was wanted, was delivered over to the Champaran police at Birgauj in Nepal by the Nepalese authorities on the 7th of September.

He was lodged in the Motihari Jail to await the arrival of a police escort to take him to Lahore.

The absconder was found living in Khatmandu in the house of a person of quality who has got into serious trouble for harbouring him.

ASSAILANT OF GURKHA CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Re the case of the Gurkha *versus* Devendra Nath Dass, Devendra has been acquitted of the charge under Section 353 and convicted under Section 523 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default to suffer two days' simple imprisonment. Devendra preferred jail, but his guardians did not allow it.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Sentence Approved at Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

A special London Cablegram to the *Englishman*, dated September 13th, states that Home opinion welcomes the sentence on Bepin Chandra Pal as an evidence of the application to Bengal of methods so successful in the Punjab.

The *Times* points out that such men appeal to the democratic sympathies of politicians by the judicious use of catch-words while attempting to move the Indian masses by the support of grim, superstitious and tyrannous social laws which it is the main object of enlightened British rule to mitigate.

"HITAISHI" SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

A Barisal telegram to the *Bengalee*, dated yesterday, says:—The Barisal *Hitaishi* sedition case is fixed for hearing for the 24th instant.

The Editor has not yet been arrested.

RAWALPINDI RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Rawalpindi correspondent to the *Pioneer* states that arguments for the prosecution in the Rawalpindi Riots case have been concluded.

Fifteen out of the 68 accused have been discharged.

ICHHAPUR FACTORY STRIKE.

New Search Order Resented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA SEPTEMBER 14.

The Bengalee workmen of the Ichhapur Factory (three miles east of Barrackpore) went on strike on the 12th instant in hundreds.

The strikers loitered outside the Factory and tried to induce others to follow in their wake, but in vain.

The barrel, screw and pan branches of the Rifle Factory remain closed in consequence.

The cause of the strike is said to be due to a recent order as to searching while leaving the Factory premises after work.

A rumour is afloat that about 500 Punjabi workmen have been sent for from Lahore.

The redeeming feature of the strike is that the strikers have, so far, committed nothing violent.

LATER.

Particulars of the strike at the Ichapur Rifle Factory show that owing to theft of the component parts of rifles occurring, workmen were ordered to be searched before leaving. The Bengali workmen resented this and on Thursday 300 went on strike. These belong to the hardening shop, furniture and screw Magazine shop and sighting shop. Fifty men have since returned, but the rest are holding out. As they were loitering about the gate, policemen have been placed on duty there.

Seven armed policemen will be requisitioned from to-morrow to prevent further tampering with the men.

Although considerably handicapped, work in these three shops has not been stopped.

The strikers say that search is unnecessarily severe and very degrading and are determined not to give in.

The *Statesman* this morning publishes a long report about the strike at the Ichapur Factory. Workmen deny that any of their number have returned to work and state that so far from that being the case several have joined them and that their number are steadily increasing. They deny having made attempts to restrain any workman by force and say that they are determined not to give in.

At the Branch of the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory, which is separated from the Rifle Factory by a creek and is about half a mile distant from it, no trouble has yet arisen. Unfortunately though none of the men as anticipated actually went on strike on Friday night the authorities heard that there was a disturbance in the men's lines. Officials hurried down to the place and on arrival found that there was no disturbance but that a number of strikers were at work doing their best to induce the men of the Gun and Shell Factory to follow their example. The authorities promptly had the strikers turned out and matters have been running smoothly since.

A couple of Bengalis who objected to the new form of search were immediately dismissed and although this prompt action has evidently acted as a deterrent to others it is feared that some, if not many, of the men are only waiting to draw their wages before they leave.

There is no truth whatever in the rumour that about five hundred Punjabi workmen have been sent for from Lahore, though if the strikers do not return to work it is possible that men may be imported from up-country.

The authorities complain of the ingratitude of the strikers who, they say, are well looked after and earn much higher wages than clerks and others who are superior to them in education.

Opinion is held by some of the European staff that the strike is due to the trend of recent events in Bengal and that had it not been for these events the men would never have struck and that the search story was made a mere pretext to try and force the authorities to yield to an unreasonable demand and, if possible, hamper and cripple work in the factory.

SULLIVAN SCHOLARSHIP AND MEDAL.

In Memory of Late the Lucknow Executive Engineer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 14.

To perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Sullivan, Executive Engineer of Lucknow, his Indian subordinates—Overseers, Sub-Overseers and Contractors of the Lucknow Public Works Department—have subscribed spontaneously nearly Rs. 1,500 from which a Sullivan Scholarship will be founded and awarded annually to the best student passing out from the Roorki College as Lower Subordinate and not entitled to a Government scholarship.

A medal will also be presented from the fund to a student obtaining the highest marks in any Engineering subject.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Monday, September 16.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer, as follows:—Captain H. L. Holme, 70 Coy., R. G. A., from 1st to 21st October.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

Captain Wyatt, 22nd Company, R. G. A., has been selected for appointment to No. 2 Mountain Battery.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Colbeck, R. E., have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board for employment on Railways.

Captain Fagan, 36th Horse, vacates the appointment of Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry, on the 15th October.

Captain Swayne is transferred from the 60th Company, R. G. A., to the 68th Company, R. G. A., at Roorkee, and Captain Brind is posted to the 60th Company, R. G. A., at Allahabad.

Major Younghusband, 19th Lancers Brigade, Major, Nowshera Cavalry Brigade, is transferred as D. A. A. G., Secunderabad Division.

ALLEGED SEDITION BY A SEPOY.

General Court-Martial at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 13.

On the 19th instant, a General Court-martial will be held at Mandalay to try Private Prem Singh of the 89th Punjabis, stationed at Mandalay, for the offence of preaching sedition in Beadon Square, Calcutta, while on furlough in India.

The General Court-martial will be composed of British Officers and will be held under the provision of the 56th Section of the Indian Articles of War.

The following is a list of Officers who will specially sit to try the accused:—A Colonel of the 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry); a Colonel of the 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles; Lieutenant-Colonel, 90th Punjabis; a Lieutenant-Colonel, 93rd Burma Infantry; a Major of the 72nd Punjabis; a Major of the 92nd Punjabis; a Major of the 93rd Burma Infantry; a Captain of the 25th Mountain Battery; a Captain of the 90th Punjabis. The Senior Officer to sit as President.

Waiting members.—A Captain of the 72nd Punjabis; a Captain of the 93rd Burma Infantry.

Judge Advocate.—Major R. A. Firth, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed Judge Advocate.

Prosecutor.—Captain A. C. Brownlow, 21st Punjabis, officiating Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Burma Division, is appointed Prosecutor.

Interpreter.—Subedar Narayan Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry, is appointed Interpreter.

The prisoner will be warned and all witnesses duly required to attend.

The proceedings will be forwarded direct to the Judge Advocate-General in India, at Simla.

NORTHERN ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 14.

It is understood that Murree will become the summer headquarters of the Northern Army when Naini Tal is vacated next spring.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 12.

BANKERS AND BROKERS vs. MERCHANTS.

This annual cricket match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday, 31st August.

MERCHANTS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
H Astell b Cole	5	run out	3
W J Robertson, c Thorburn b Cole	33	c McIver b Reynolds	4
J M Dame b Thorburn	20	not out	12
G Thomalin, b Brigsford	43	not out	9
A L Wilson, c Robertson b Humphrey	4	b McIver	0
F O R Reed, not out	50	b McIver	33
L C Cayhourne b Thorburn	27		
G M Frosts b Cole	1		
J Murat, c Thorburn b Jones	14	Did not bat	
C Townsend, c McIver b Humphrey	10		
W Jupe b Humphrey	0		
Extras	13		
Total	147	Total (innings declared)	49

With their score only 113 for 9 wickets, the Merchants seemed in a bad way on the first innings. However, their last wicket put on no less than 76 runs and made their position fairly favourable. The B. and. B. tail failed to wag in anything like the same style.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
B Frank Jones, c Frost b Robertson	5	l-b-w, b Dame	19
J Humphrey b Dame	5	b Dame	2
R Thorburn, c Jupe b Reed	28	c Astell, b Dame	3
C B Cole, c Wilson, b Dame	16	not out	20
J T Robertson b Dame	6	not out	8
W P Beresford, c Reed b Astell	20	c Astell b Reed	4
W B Beaumont, c Jupe b Robertson	0		
D L McIver, not out	14	Did not bat	
T C Beaumont, c Dame b Robertson	1		
C Kennedy b Robertson	0		
F B Wyatt, c Reed b Robertson	2		
Extras	9		
Total	127	Total for four wickets	60

The teems were "At Home" and are to be congratulated on the management of the garden-party side of the fixture. The attendance of guests was very large, but the arrangements stood the strain splendidly. This is the more noteworthy because so often these garden-party entertainments, Pagal Gymkanas and the rest of them, fall very flat outside the ropes. The same opponents meet for what is now also to be an annual fixture, at Golf on Friday, 6th September. Again the Merchants proved victorious.

MERCHANTS.		BANKERS AND BROKERS.	
Mr Astell	0	Mr Reid	1
Mr Bracchi	1	Mr Kennedy	0
Mr Davison	1	Mr Adamson	0
Mr Murray	1	Mr Bevis	0
Mr Lang	0	Mr Stephen	1
Mr Clayton	1	Mr Nicoll	0
Mr Dame	1	Mr J T Robertson	0
Mr W Robertson	0	Mr Crichton	1
Mr G W Wilson	1	Mr Ashdown	0
Mr Chetham	1	Mr Beaumont	0
Mr Price	0	Mr Fletcher	1
Mr Moir	1	Mr Cole	1
Total	8	Total	4

The course is in excellent condition just now, and the new hazards have entirely changed the old running-up style of play that used to be so popular for approaches. The "waggle-waggle" brigade are still in some evidence and the shades of evening were therefore falling fast when the last match reached the pavilion green.

A FEW TRICKSTERS.

Ramsay, the Stunner-chequewallah, has got a heavy sentence. Max Bloom, the American Jew, has, we read, scobsated his bail in Bombay. While out on bail this fellow visited Karachi and did very fair business, selling type-writers. Extraordinary that in his circumstances he found any one to trust him with so many of these valuable machines! However, Karachi has nothing to grumble at. Every one here secured actual delivery of the type-writers before parting with cash. Let us hope the Bombay principals secured themselves half as well. Still, Karachi folk are sometimes caught napping. *Heaven's Rejlex!* Indignation mingled with amusement at the cheek of the thing has been aroused by a son of Jonathan who strolled into the Club last Sunday and treated himself and a friend on shits! A man lame on both his feet naturally could not get far, and whatever may be said of our police, "Robert" soon secured the *avidiamd* "Captain I. M. S.", who is to be charged with obtaining goods by means of a trick, before the City Magistrate.

THE PORT OFFICER'S POWERS.

The following is an excerpt from the Port Trust minutes of 16th August:—

"Read letter No. 1294, dated 8th August 1907, from the Port Officer Karachi, bringing to notice that on two recent occasions when it was found necessary to order vessels outside Port limits so as to ensure the safety either of the vessels themselves (*sic*) or of others in the Port, some of them disregarded the order, and submitting therefore for approval a draft notification to be issued under section 6 clause 1 (*b*) of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889, in supersession of Rule 5 of the Port Rules, whereby the Port Officer may be empowered to order vessels in the Harbour to proceed outside Port Limits in cases of emergency.

Resolution.—The correspondence to be recorded.

The sanction of the Commissioner-in-Sind to be obtained to substitute the proposed rule for the present Rule 5."

The present Rule 5 reads as follows:—

"In the event of the Commander pleading inability to leave the wharf, the ship may be dealt with under the provisions of section 8, Indian Ports Act." That is, the master may be fined Rs. 100 plus Rs. 100 per diem during the period of constraint, *or the ship may be shifted by the Port Officer* (at whose risk?) *at the ship's expense.*

It seems, therefore, that if the Port Officer likes he may already do marvellous things, but only inside the Port limits. Now for Section 6, clause 1, of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.

"6. (1) The Local Government may . . . . . make such rules consistent with this Act as it thinks necessary for any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for regulating the time and hours at and during which, the speed at which and the manner and conditions in and on which vessels . . . may enter, leave or be moved in any port subject to this Act;

(b) for regulating the berths, moorings and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in any such port."

It puzzles a layman to see how under these clauses the Local Government is in a position to endow the Port Trust with authority to order ships to sea, for the regulations above quoted speak of (a) time at which vessels *may* leave and not must, and this is further witnessed by the fact that this clause formerly read (a) "for regulating the time at which and the manner in which vessels *are to enter or leave* any port subject to this Act."

The old reading was purposely abandoned in order to bring Indian ports into a line with ports under civilised rule elsewhere, which without exception allow a vessel to remain as long as she likes, subject to her dues being paid.

Of course Clause (a), as it stands at present, is now perfectly plain, since it lumps together the moving in the harbour, at the discretion of the Port Authorities, and the leaving, which is at the discretion of the master only. However, it is perfectly plain from the deliberate amendment of the old reading of Clause (a) and from the fact that the *minutiæ* of powers carefully given bear no reference to power to order ships to sea that the confusion, if any, is due to the verbiage employed only and not to the principles on which the Act is based. These principles can be found elsewhere, in the practice of the Mercantile Marine as acknowledged by Courts of Marine Enquiry and others, and in the various instructions issued by owners and by Trinity House to master-mariners. One recognised authority says:—"The master is civilly responsible for negligence" etc.; "it is his duty *to see for himself* that the vessel is staunch, tight, strong, seaworthy and in every way equipped and repaired before she starts on her voyage." How is the shipmaster to perform this very obvious duty if he is to be forced to sea when for any reason he is unprepared or unwilling to go? His business may not be finished; his engines out of order or at all events unfit for work till they have been overhauled; his steering-gear may be suspiciously viewed by the engineer; he may be light and like a cork on the waves, with his propeller and

scheme to increase the mooring accommodation of the harbour by double-banking steamers at the wharves. With steamers double-banked at the wharves and a cyclone coming, probably most shipmasters would prefer to leave the harbour! Yet surely a land-locked harbour like ours should be a sure haven of refuge? If another cyclone next June struck the harbour while steamers were double-banked, there would probably be much damage done. Again, how are the inner steamers to get out heavy lifts into the floating crane when it comes, or to perform the harmless necessary operation of bunkering? Apart from these considerations which have to do merely with despatch, the actual operation of laying one steamer alongside another is not unattended with undue risk in a tide-way such as ours, where the current has been artificially increased and directed down the channel for scouring purposes. Often enough a steamer coming up to the wharf "bumps" and does and sustains some damage. The Captain who has secured a wharf will probably protest might and main against having another vessel bumped alongside him. Finally, getting steamers out (both would have to be hauled off together) would involve a Siamese-twins sort of operation which would not diminish the harbour risks. All these points are worth consideration. Of course, the mooring accommodation for big ships must be increased, and that speedily, but surely double-banking and ejection powers to the Port Office are not the wisest and best solution of the problem! There is no committee or association of ship-agents in Karachi. The Chamber of Commerce represents interests, too broad and divergent to have much influence in such matters. The formation of a committee or association of ship-agents within the Chamber of Commerce would be a wise step and supply a body whose opinion would be sufficiently authoritative to prevent the hasty adoption of bad methods by the harbour authorities.

COLLISION IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

Suit for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 14.

An action has been instituted in the Colombo District Court by the Shah Steam Navigation Co. against the British India S. N. Company and Mr. R. W. P. Wilkins, Pilot, for Rs. 13 960 for the collision of the latter Company's vessel *Okara* with the former's *Shah Alum* which anchored in the Colombo harbour on the 12th of September, 1906.

Damages arose through heavy expenditure on survey and repairs and the steamer's long unfitness for navigation.

In the Pilot is held liable they claim from him only Rs. 1,500 and costs.

COIMBATORE SWADESHI COLLEGE.

Prospectus of the Proposed Institution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 14.

A prospectus has been published here of a Swadeshi College proposed to be opened at Coimbatore on the lines of the Fergusson College at Poona, and to be called the National College of Southern India. It is to be a First Grade College, affiliated to the Madras University and the necessary funds, estimated at four Lakhs of rupees for establisment and maintenance of the College, are to be raised by public subscription.

For obvious reasons the prospectus states it is inexpedient at this stage to publish the names of the gentlemen that have undertaken to serve on the staff, whose philanthropic and patriotic offer renders it possible to mantain the College with a comparatively small funded capital. Rs 50,775 have been already promised by a number of influential Indian gentlemen.

Letters are published from Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar and Mr. C. Sankaran Nair, approving of the scheme.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Publication of Journey in Indian Press.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 14.

Letters from Dr. Sven Hedin have reached India, dated Shigatse, 25th July.

It is believed that he will be communicating a detailed account of his journey to the Indian Press very shortly.

From the brief information already to hand, the route taken by the distinguished traveller seems to have been more or less parallel to that of Captains Ryder and Rawling, with a big divergence, in order to visit a very holy lake, north of Lake Mansarowar which was also visited.

It may be made sure that Dr. Sven Hedin has accumulated a mass of information about physical and climatic features, natural history and the ethnology of the country he has traversed and the people he has met.

INDIAN FACTORY LABOUR.

The Constitution of the Commission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 14.

The constitution of the Factory Labour Commission, which is now being arranged, will probably be made up of the senior Indian Civil Service man as President, the senior Indian Medical Service Officer as member from Home, selected by the Secretary of State, a member representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, another member representing the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, one member nominated jointly by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and a Native gentleman not representing any manufacturing interest.

It is likely that there will be another Native member, and possibly certain minor modifications will be made when final details are settled.

Owing to the illness of a singer who was to take a principal part, the performance of "The Valkyrie" at the Theatre Royal, Sydney, was suspended, and "The Flying Dutchman" was put on. Nothing unusual happened until in the second act Senta appeared. It was a new Senta, an unknown artist, who carried the scene. She sang remarkably well, and as the evening went on, enthusiasm for her grew and grew, while speculation as to her identity increased. At the end of the opera Mr. Musgrove, the manager, came forward, surrounded by the principal singers, the unknown Senta among them. In the course of a speech he turned to her and said: "This little lady, this little lady who is only a chorus girl." He got no further for many minutes. The scene was one, and the house rose in a tumult of enthusiastic cheers. "You have heard her voice," said Mr. Musgrove, when he could be heard again, "and I think I am right in saying that she has this evening begun her career." The chorus girl is Miss Lilian Ormond. It is said that she sang the music at sight.

Mr. Hector Maclean writes in the *Morning Post*:—Many ways have been devised for taking bird's-eye views of the face of the country, such as from balloons, parachutes, and kites. I now hear that a German inventor, Herr Marrie, has designed a projectile which will take a snapshot at a distance of half a mile or less from the surface of the earth. Briefly put, it consists of a conical shell containing the camera, lens, film, etc., which by means of a kind of spring gun is shot up into the air with a velocity varied according to the height at which it is desired to make an exposure. At the moment that the shell reaches its highest position, and while it is therefore almost stationary, its point turns earthward, and as soon as it reaches an angle which is nearly perpendicular to the plane of the earth the shutter is automatically released, and so brief an exposure made that a sharp print will result. For military or naval purposes this may prove of considerable value.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S TRIAL.

Cross-Examination of Mr. Peebles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 14.

At the Arbuthnot trial yesterday afternoon Mr Powell cross-examined Mr. Peebles at length regarding the borrowing of 4 lakhs by the Cement Co. from the Bank of Madras in 1897 and the borrowing of a like amount from the same Bank by the Chittivalsa Co. in 1898, both which loans he put into Special Accounts.

Witness continued—At the time of the loan, the Cement Company had overdrawn from Arbuthnot and Co. over four lakhs. The Company came into existence with the amount of four lakhs overdrawn by them. The same was the case with the Chittavalsa Co. These overdrafts were not settled by loans from the Bank. The Special Accounts of these two companies show debits of overdrafts and the credits were never adjusted with the debits. The amounts of credits in their Special Account and of debits in their General Account were never adjusted till the flotation of the Industrials when debit balances of these two companies in the General Accounts were transferred to the Industrials. The amounts of credits in the General Accounts were not taken into account when the Industrials were formed. It was only debit balances that were transferred to them and not credit balances. Credit balances of money borrowed by the Chittavalsa and the Cement companies were not taken by Arbuthnot and Co. but they stood there as liabilities of the old companies. I cannot tell you why credits were not opened on the one side and money spent was not put on the other side: *i. e.*, the debit side. That would be the proper way of doing it. Floating balances were taken over by the Industrials for 9 lakes. They represented the debit balances minus the block. These balances had connection with the 7 lakhs borrowed from the Bank. If you appropriate the whole of the 7 lakhs against the 9 lakhs floating balances, the Industrials would have to pay Arbuthnot & Co. only two lakhs for floating balances, and the Industrials were liable to pay the Bank 7 lakhs. If instead of that Arbuthnot and Co. took the whole of the 9 lakhs Industrials they were liable to the Bank for seven lakhs, because they executed pro-notes. Even if the Industrials paid 9 lakhs to Arbuthnot and Company in cash, they were liable to the Bank for 7 lakhs. If they paid the Bank 7 lakhs they would redeem the pro-notes, and on their redemption they would be entitled to get that amount from Arbuthnot and Company.

Witness was also cross-examined as regards the 5 lakhs borrowed by the Industrials from the Bank of Madras which, he said, was certainly not live credit, because he did not cousider it live credit. He opened a special Account entry of it in the Current Account which was subsequently scored out. This was made owing to a misunderstanding.

The cross-examination of the witness had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

SIR Wm. CRUICKSHANK IMPROVING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

A Bulletin received yesterday at the Bank of Bengal stated that improvement in Sir William Cruickshank's condition was maintained.

LOI-SHILMAN RAILWAY.

Additional Allotment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 14.

An additional allotment has been made for the construction of the Loi-Shilman Railway during the current year, and the work which had been practically discontinued during the last few months is now being resumed.

TRANSPORT CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The following changes are made in the dates of movement of the undermentioned units:—

No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, from Aden, to move to Calcutta from Bombay in the R. I. M. S. *Northbrook* on the 4th of November arriving at Calcutta on the 11th idem.

No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, instead of sailing in the *Dufferin* from Calcutta to to Bombay on the 27th of December, to sail on the 15th of November in the *Northbrook*.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army promotions:—Brevet-Major A. G Maxwell and Capt. T. S. Tancred to be Major.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Herbert, I. M. S., is permitted to retire with effect from the 20th proximo, and Colonel J. W. A. Morgan from the 17th ultimo

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. O. Thurston, I. M. S., is posted permanently to Bengal.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Revd. D. H. Gillan, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is posted to Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, s granted six months' extension of leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. A. Longridge to officiate as Assistant Secretary, Military Finance, India.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. Bruce is permanently posted to the Army Remount Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer H. Robertson is posted to be Assistant to the Shipwright Surveyor, Burma, *vice* Engineer Laslett granted twelve months' leave.

One of the Member's of a chummery got up feeling rather seedy the other morning. He took his temperature, and startled his companions at breakfast by announcing that it was nearly 103. "That's serious," said one; "it's the same temperature that Jones had when he was down with fever last month, and you remember how bad he was." "Take my tip and lie low to-day," added the gentleman alluded to "and I shouln't eat anything till the fever's a bit lower, if I were you." The victim stayed at home that day. He didn't want his breakfast but it needed a little resolution to refuse tiffin. Long before dinner time he was ravenous, and, as he began to feel better, thoughts of a good square meal entered his mind. As a precaution, however, the thermometer was produced when the dressing bell rang, and the invalid put it in his mouth. When he took it out—it still registered 103! Jones suggested that the thermometer had not been shaken before being taken; and then it dawned on the sufferer that it had been registering Jones' attack of fever of a month ago.

Counsel are sometimes apt to allow their emotional eloquence to carry them beyond the limits of the actual facts of a case. This generally occurs when Barristers set themselves the impossible task of attempting to convince a jury of the innocence of a client whose guilt is generally only too obvious. An amusing story of this kind comes from America. A lawyer in a New York town, while defending a little boy who had been arrested in the act of making a surreptitious entrence into the grounds of a fair, drew a most pathetic picture of the paisoner's "poor old widowed mother with the tears streaming down her face and her grey head bowed in sorrow at the thought of her little boy being incarcerated." The youthful offender cut in at this point with: "Please, Sir, my mother ain't a widow." "Shut up," said the lawyer, "I'm conducting this case, not you."

FRONTIER TRIBAL FEUDS.

No Signs of Abatement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 15.

The last news from Tirah about the Kamber Khels and Malikden Khels showed that these two, tribes, after fighting together for some days at Tor China, had patched up a truce chiefly through the intervention of the Adam Khels. It was said, however, that there was little likelihood of the arrangement lasting and that more bloodshed would most probably take place at no very distant date. This now turns out to have been correct.

When the Jirga met at Maidan to compromise the matter it was dicided that the land in the Khajuri plain, which forms the bone of contention between these two tribes, should be equally divided betwen them.

The Jirga at which large numbers of the various Affridi tribesmen were present separated on 7th of September, but no sooner was it over than a number of Kamber Khels and Malikden Khels again began quarrelling with the result that fighting was recommenced and about a dozen men were killed and wounded on either side.

The Adam Khels, apparently have given up the matter as a bad job, and declined to take any further part in trying to induce the opponents to arrive at a settlement of the question.

PLAGUE IN RAIPUR.

Faith in Inoculation by Example.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

A telegram from Raipur in the Central Provinces dated yesterday, says that after ten years perfect immunity, plague has appeared in Raipur. Prompt precautions have been taken to localise it in one *mohalla*. For assuring and encouraging the people of the efficacy of inoculation by personal example, the Commissioner Mr. Phillips and the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Meyer got themselves inoculated publicly before a vast assembly.

AN AVERTED RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

On the 9th instant an attempt was made to wreck a local passenger train proceeding to Krishnagore on the Churni Bridge. A log about twelve feet long was fixed securely on the track and so placed that if struck by the engine a serious accident would have resulted. Fortunately the train staff noticed the obstruction in time and the accident was averted.

An inquiry is proceeding, but so far no clue has been found.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL H. LOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 14.

Colonel H. D. Love, R. E., retires from the public service to-day after holding the appointment of Principal of the College of Engineering in Madras for the unprecedentedly long period of twenty-seven years. He had devoted the labour of his life to the cause of engineering education in the Madrds presidency.

BREACH OF TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

Surendranath Guha, Head Constable of the Alipore Reserve Police who was charged with criminal breach of trust of a thousand sovereigns entrusted to him for conveyance to the Mymensingh Treasury, was sentenced yesterday by the Magistrate of Alipore to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN THE CASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 14.

Cholera epidemic in Kashmir is again reviving in virulence. On the 10th instant 37 cases and 15 deaths were reported, five of these cases and five deaths occurring in Srinagar city and its suburbs.

OCTROI EXEMPTIONS IN PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 14.

It has been decided that sewing and weighing machines and clyles should not, for the purposes of octroi, in the Punjab, be classed as "machinery" and that machinery, subject to Customs duty, is also liable to octroi.

PUNJAB CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE SEPTEMBER 14.

Again the prospects of crop this year were promising and satisfactory, but the total absence of rain and usual heat have upset all hopes. Cotton has again failed and it is a severe blow to the country at large.

BRUTAL MURDER IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

An up-country Hindu, named Jughu, was murdered on Friday in Corporation Street, Calcutta, by his companion Raghunath whom the deceased suspected of having robbed him of Rs. 100. Jughu's brains were battered out with a thick piece of wood.

DEATH OF REV. A. CLAYTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 14.

Information has been received in Madras by Cable of the death yesterday of the Rev. Albert Clayton, ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. AFRICA

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa" from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th inst, and may be expected here on the 19th, instant, at daybreak. She brings the following passengers:—

Col. Angelo, Mr G S Arundale, Mr and Mrs J L Abraham Fustado, Mr Bock, Mr Biltimoria, Revd Bucher, Mr A F Bayley, Mr J Dressl, Revd Diebels, Revd Eikhorn, Col H G Fox, Mr A Meebold, Mr and Mrs O Mayer, Revd J Muller, Mr Marimann, Mr B A Marden, Mr R M Mullairi, Dr and Mrs R M Sethna, Miss Sethna Mr Taleyarkhan, Mr and Mrs Udovich, Revd Vos de, Revd Secholar, Revd Waterkeyn, Zionglinsky.

Mr. C. Czarnikow, the great authority on the world's sugar trade, says that the statistical position, now that the July figures are complete, shows no special feature. The consumption remained satisfactory in all statistical countries during July, but in America there seems to have been a decided pause in the demand during the first two weeks.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

The trough of low pressure remains close against the Himalayas and the break in the rains now extends over the whole of India excluding Burma Eastern Bengal and Assam. In these areas, the Bay Monsoon has given only local rain.

In Burma, rain has fallen locally, the principal amounts being 6 inches in Akyab and 2 inches in Maymyo. Cloud is heavy in the eastern districts and light elsewhere.

In the northeast of India, including Orissa there has been local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls occurred in Bengal. Chittagong reports 7 inch, Calcutta ½ and Mymensingh and Silghar 3/4 inches. The skies are clear or only lightly clouded except on the coast and in parts of Assam.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces no rain has been reported. The skies are clear.

In the north-west of India the weather has been dry, and cloudless skies prevail except in Kathiawar where light cloud exists.

In the Peninsula, Malegaon and Gulburgah reported 1/2 an inch of rain and Ouddalore 1 inch. Cloud has decreased slightly and the skies are only lightly clouded over the greater part of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Burma and in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls in the north of the East Coast. The Indian Ocean pressure has been steady in the Seychelles and Zanzibar and has risen rapidly in the Mauritius and is approximately normal in all the three stations. Winds have been of the usual strength and in directions of the Seychelles and the Mauritius, but at Zanzibar they have been decidedly lighter than usual in three days' amounting to nearly three times the average amount. At the other two stations rainfall has been light.

It appears that the area of rainfall and ascensional movement noticed last week at Seychelles and now extends to Zanzibar and that the south-east Trades are still expended to an unusually large extent at the equator.

This data give no cause for anticipating improvement in the Indian rainfall.

RAINFALL REPORT FOR THE WEEK.

The Rainfall Report for the last week records a continuance of the break in the Rains in Northern India. The depression which was forming over the Bay on the 5th did not develop and disappeared without passing Inland. The eastern end of the trough of low pressure, however, extended well out into the Bay and accordingly the Arabian Sea monsoon gave abundant rain in the South of Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orrisa, the east of the Central Provinces and of Hyderabad, the areas on the western margin of the trough. In all other parts of the country usually served by this current, the rainfall was extremely scanty. The Bay monsoon was entirely restricted to Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal. Within these areas, the rainfall was much less than is usual for this time of year, in the dry area of Burma, Eastern Bengal and South Bengal.

DANGER TO SUMMER CROPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 14.

The absence of rain is being felt acutely here and Cawnpore weather is abnormal there being very hot windy days and cool nights the roads are as dusty as in the cold weather season.

There has been no rain since the 29th ultimo, and unless rain falls within the next two or three days the summer crops must fail in these palets.

Great damage has been done around Lucknow already, and probably Government will have to postpone or remit revenue.

IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAWNAGAR, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Crops are getting parched this side owing to absence of rain. Great anxiety prevails on account of the cold we experience in the morning indicating that the monsoon is over; however, reports of rain having fallen at Jamnagar have reached here.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of Observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 14th September 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—There has been no rain throughout this district. Winds are south-westerly to westerly in direction. The sky is clear. The maximum is 5° above normal at Delhi and the amount of moisture in the air is slightly less than usual.

United Provinces.—No rain is reported from any of the stations in this district. Winds are south-westerly to westerly in direction. The sky is cloudless. The maximum is from 2° to 5° in excess of normal. The moisture in the atmosphere is fairly normal at Ghansi but is largely less than usual in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been no rain in these districts. Winds are southerly at Jacobabad and westerly to north-westerly in direction elsewhere. The sky is nearly overcast at Karachi but almost clear in other places. The minimum is 5° in defect of normal at Jaipur and there is usual amount of moisture in the atmosphere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and south-westerly to westerly winds prevail. The sky is overcast at Indore and almost clear elsewhere. The temperature is about normal and the saturation in air is also about normal at Bhuj and Indore and slightly or moderately less than usual elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—This district has been practically rainless. Winds are blowing from south-westerly to north-westerly directions. The sky is almost cloudless. The temperature is about normal and the saturation in the atmosphere is slightly less than usual.

Konkan.—Light local rain has fallen at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar. Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Bombay, and Ratnagiri and westerly at Karwar, Marmagao reports calm. The sky in clear at Ratnagiri and moderately clouded elsewhere. Both temperature and humidity are about normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has been practically rainless. Calms and north-westerly winds are generally blowing. The sky is moderately clouded at Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad but is almost clear elsewhere. The maximum is from 4° to 5° in excess of normal at Malegaon, Sholapur and Bijapur and the minimum 4° in defect at Poona and Belgaum. The air contains usual amount of saturation at Belgaum but elsewhere it is in moderate to large defect of normal.

General Remarks.—Weather conditions remain much the same as yesterday and no rain beyond local showers is likely in the Konkan, the Central Provinces and over Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Arabian Sea.—The mail steamer "Devanha" which left Aden on the 8th reports having experienced up to longitude 53° E moderate to light southerly and variable winds and a moderate swell; thence to arrival in port yesterday a moderate to gentle monsoon, cloudy weather, a few light rain squalls and a moderate sea and swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Ins.	Esplanade. In Ins.	Fort. In Ins.	Colaba. In Ins.
Previously registered	91 93	96 88	97 94	90 73
Sunday, 15th Sept. 1907, ...	0 18	0 16	0 04	0 00
Total	92 11	96 98	97 98	90 73
Total to date, 1906	54 39	53 63	61 60	54 38

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

GUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 15.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Gumballa Hill.....	0 00	89 95

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 14th September was 29,912. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE GENERAL AMENDMENT BILL

Select Committee's Report.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 and to amend the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, 1904.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and to amend the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, 1904, was referred, have carefully considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit with this report the Bill as amended by us, and recommend that it may be so passed into law.

2 The following are the main points in the amended Bill which appear to call for remarks:—

Clause 1, sub-clause (2).—This sub-clause has been inserted in order to bring the financial readjustments effected by clauses 7, 14, 14, and 19 and new sections 62 and 62D of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, into force at the beginning of the present financial year; while administrative reasons require that the rest of the provisions of the Bill should not take effect until the necessary preliminary arrangements are completed.

Clauses 2, 2 A, 3, 3 A, 4 and 9 A.—The new clauses 2 A and 3 A, and the modificatious now introduced in clauses 2, 3 and 4, have been inserted in order to meet the desire of the corporation that, subject to certain limitations, the powers and duties conferred on the Health Officer by the Bill should be vested in the Commissioner except as regards section 5 of the Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877. Clause 9 A confers on the Commissioner the same power of delegation in matters connected with vaccination as is secured to him in other matters by section 68 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

Clause 6.—(1) The new sub-clause (4) is consequential upon the provisions regarding the appointment of officers of the Schools Committee introduced by clause 9B.

(2) Sub-clause (5) has been redrafted in order to present its provisions with greater clearness.

(3) The other modifications in this clause are necessitated by the repeal of section 120 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (vide clause 14), and the transfer to the corporation of full control in regard to primary education under the provisions of the Bill.

Clause 7.—(1) Sub-clause (2).—The original wording of the Act in section 61 (2) has been retained and words have been added to the clause in order to make it clear that the Bill will not affect the claim of the corporation to building grants for primary schools under the existing policy of Government in respect of such grants.

(2) Sub-clause (3) has been omitted and the new section 62D amended in order to avoid placing an indefinite liability on the corporation in regard to the sum payable to Government for the Prince of Wales Museum.

Clause 8.—(1) New section 62 A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, has been inserted to make it clear that the corporation are empowered to charge fees for public medical relief.

(2) A proviso has been added to section 62 B in order to make it clear that the interests of the corporation will not be prejudicially affected by provisions of this Bill in case of any future change in the policy of Government by which they accept an increased liability in respect of primary education.

(3) Sub-section (3) of the new section 62C has been modified in order to enable the corporation with the sanction of Government to adapt to the circumstances of education in the City of Bombay the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code in their application to the granting of aid to non-municipal primary schools.

Clause 9 B.—The corporation desire to appoint the Secretary to the Schools Committee, and clause 9 B has been inserted to effect this object and to except this appointment from the operation of sections 79 and 82 and to meet the prohibition in section 80 of the Act. This clause also contains a provision enabling the corporation to appoint medical practitioners in connection with measures of public medical relief.

Clause 10.—(1) A proviso has been added to the new section 89A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, in order to reserve to the corporation all the interest they may have in the sites of certain small moveable wooden chowkis in the occupation of the Police.

(2) The enquiries made in connection with the Bill have shown that the Central Vaccine Depot and one other vaccine-station (which from its situation in the compound of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, cannot be transferred) are the only vaccine-stations in which Government have any interest except as lessees. It is also now known that the Central Depot will not be required in connection with the proposed new Prison at Parel. The new section 89D of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, has accordingly been modified.

(3) The corporation desire that, in view of the transfer of liabilities in regard to primary education contemplated in the Bill, buildings and sites used for primary school should be vested in the corporation. The new section 89F gives effect to this suggestion, but contains a necessary proviso as to schools which have received or may receive Government building grants whether in money or land.

Clauses 14 and 14 A.—The Corporation, with whom the responsibility will in future rest, desire the repeal of the provisions requiring the separate treatment of the school fund in the Municipal accounts and provision for effecting the necessary modifications of the Act have been inserted in clauses 14 and 14 A.

Clause 15.—The new provisions in this clause are consequential upon the modifications effected by clauses 6 and 14.

Schedule U.—The reference to the Grant Medical College has been eliminated in order to avoid any suggestion that medical education is one of the liabilities devolving upon the corporation.

3. The Bill was published in Marathi and Gujarati in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 25th July 1907, but we are not of opinion that the changes now introduced in the Bill are such as to require that it or this report should be translated.

S. W. Edgerley.
E. B. Raikes.
R. P. Barrow.
Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey.
P. M. Mehta.
W. L. Cameron.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola,
subject to a minute.

Bombay, the 9th September 1907.

Minute of dissent by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

I regret I cannot join the other members of the Select Committee in passing over a definite decision of the Corporation, embodied in their resolution of the 9th instant. The Corporation require the omission from the proviso to section 62B (clause 8) of the following words, viz, "in regard to any increase in expenditure involved in the adoption of such policy."

As the present legislation has been undertaken merely to "carry out the terms of the agreement" between the Corporation and Government, I venture to submit that it cannot be proceeded without both the contracting parties coming to a definite arrangement on the point mentioned.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Port Northern, Port Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri.....	3	1	21
C Market, Bhuld Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.....	3	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill.....	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	0	0	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	3
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.....	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	5
Total.....	6	1	91
Total plague deaths to date ..	140,926		
Same date last year	5	2	105

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* and the Moscow *Golos* have been fined 3,000 roubles each for reproducing the indictment in connection with the recent plot against the Czar.

BY THE WAY.

ADVANCE, ENGLAND!

It is quite true as the papers have told us, that English watches are coming again to their own. The English watch is beating the Swiss and American. It is a little hurtful to an Englishman's complacency to learn that the watches of his own country need never have lost their pre-eminence; that only the stupidity of our manufacturers is responsible. Machinery is exact enough to turn out instruments measuring to the millionth part of an inch, yet watchmakers had such a good conceit of their own handiwork as to disbelieve that machinery could give them parts of sufficient precision. So the Swiss watch and the American came in and swamped the market. But the tables are turning, thanks mainly to Coventry and the little Lancashire town of Prescott. Prescott perhaps more than Coventry. Machinery has been laid down there which turns out watches of wonderful value; watches which when offered in competition with foreign makes invariably find readiest acceptance.

LONDON PRIDE.

There is no monopoly in skill but London ought to be proud of the fact that somehow or other she still produces the finest watches in the world. If you are asked anything over forty guineas for a chronometer, you may know without asking that it is London-made and that it willbe one which you may at once include in your effective heirlooms. Only the costliest of watches are made here. We have the most skilful men in the world and their pay for the work is the highest. The compensation balance is an art in itself and only two men make it; it costs more than two swiss watches. A London watch is good enough to navigate a ship by, to challenge the pace of the sun in his course. But if you would have a London entire, you must not have a "repeater" which is a foreign fanglement, and multiplies the parts of the watch which incorporates it from fifty parts to five times that number.

COURT-MARTIALLING AN M.P.

Mr. Victor Grayson, M.P., has been on trial before a tribunal of journalists. He has denied having use certain terms in a speech which has been quoted with reprobation in Parliament. The men who reported him stick to their guns and their notes. They resent his assertion that their reports are "gross distortions and misrepresentations" and to-day they are to consider what they will do with him. What they can do beyond passing a resolution is not obvious. If the sentence of the court be one of boycott, it can have only local application. No Provincial resolution can be binding upon the Parliamentary which, whatever it may have done and suffered in the past, is now recognised as a sort of state institution. A member may make himself obnoxious to occupants of the Gallery but personal feelings are not permitted to influence the reporting of speeches either favourably or to the offender's disadvantage. The writer of the Parliamentary sketch may have a little fling but he is always a sportsman.

NOTES VERSUS MEMORY.

In a dispute between a public speaker and the body of journalists who reported him the odds are always on the journalists. Lord Rosebery has more than once handsomely owned that in disputing the newspaper version of some phrase in his speech he has been wrong and the journalists right. The famous Chesterfield speech brought him into correspondence with Mr. Balfour who quoted from the speech something which Lord Rosebery declared was not in it. Mr. Balfour was able to refer him to chapter and verse in the authorised edition of the speech, and his protagonist, after declaring that the sentiment attributed to him was quite a lien to all opinions on the particular subject, closed the controversy with the admission, "I well know from personal experience the tricks that memory plays with one in speaking. Only the other day I misquoted, or misapplied some words of Lord Salisbury's about resolute Government." Similar, however, was the experience of the statesman misquoted. He sharply contradicted Lord Carrington, who had quoted him, but the sentence whose use he had denied was in the "Times'" report. More recently still the Duke of Devonshire disavowed the use of the pharse "Mejority in Parliament." Lord Crewe convinced him that he had used it. "Well," said the Duke, "I cannot think how the words got into my speech."

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GALLERY.

Twelve months ago, during a stormy debate over the Transvaal Constitution, the voice of the Prime Minister was drowned, and an important part of his speech could not be heard. In order that his words might reach the country, he sent up to the Press Gallery a written version of his utterances. It was an unparallel incident; a recognition of the existence of the Gallery such as had never before been experienced. For, legally, no Pressman has the right to take a note in the House, or to publish a word of its proceedings. The reporters can still be turned out at a moment's notice, just as the Prince of Wales could be expelled, and as the king, when Heir-Apparent, was. The right is not likely to be exercised; the burning desire of the majority of the members is not that reporters shall not hear them but that they shall hear and report every word. An obscure member for an unimportant constituency, when he opens his mouth, may not be reported in the London papers, but you should see his local paper's report of that speech!

DOWN WITH THE MARQUESS!

In the old days, when relations between Parliament and Press were less clearly defined than now, Gallerymen would take their lives in their hands and have a fling at members of the House who annoyed them; would deliberately misreport and make them appear ridiculous. Forty years ago men in the Gallery of the House of Lords, though they may not have let their opinions stray into print, seem to have expressed them pretty freely verbally. For the Marquess of Westmeath, in that year, drew their lordships' attention to what he considered a serious breach of privilege. His friend, Mr. Edward Harper, had been present in the Strangers' Gallery to hear the debate on the Bill to abolish the declaration against Transubstantiation, and had heard one of the reporters say in a loud tone to one of his colleagues, "That d—— old idiot, Westmeath, is speaking; I will take good care not to give a word of what he says." Furthermore, a reporter had added, "What a pity it is that there is one to send this drivelling idiot, Westmeath, to a lunatic asylum." It is a shocking thing to suggest, but really the Peers might be considered to have sympathised with those scandalous reporters, for the leader of the House merely remarked that the noble marquess was complaining of what appeared to be jokes, the recital of which could only excite laughter.

THE MUSE AND THE MOTOR.

(A Berlin paper offers a prize for the best motor-bicycle song submitted to it. The following effort, though it may fail to obtain the judge's decision, can be sung with effect in any drawing-room)

The heavens are looking their bluest.
The dickey-bird pipes on the spray;
So put on your hat that is newest,
And let's spend a rollicking day.
(With romantic *abandon.*)
My motor bike waits propped up at your gates,
'Neath the shade of a neighbouring (*forte*) tree:
So (*p.p.*) give them the slip, and come for a trip,
Oh, come with my motor and (*forte*) me.

THE LOSS OF THE "FORTUNATUS."

Four Days in Open Boats.

The crew and passengers of the Melbourne steamer "Fortunatus," who arrived at Colombo from Port Louis, Mauritius, *en route* for Calcutta and Melbourne, have just undergone hardships which will remain fresh in their memory for many years to come, in fact it may safely be said that they will never be completely erased. To be twenty-four hours in a burning ship and then four days in open boats in a wide expanse of ocean does not, happily, fall to the lot of many. In this respect the crew and passengers of the "Fortunatus" have had a novel, if somewhat trying and anxious, experience. The fate of the "Fortunatus" is already known, and it was common property that the passengers and crew were expected by B I, *s. s.* "Scanthia" from Port Louis. The "Scanthia" from dropped anchor in Colombo harbour about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and soon her passengers were ashore, looking at the town they had left about six weeks previously and did not then anticipate seeing again so soon.

The "Fortunatus" a steamer owned by Messrs. Currie & Co., Melbourne, and built in 1901 on the Tyne, is 350 feet in length, 47 ft. 6 in. in beam, and 27 feet in depth. She has a net tonnage of 2,173 and a gross tonnage of 3,425 and a dead weight carrying capacity of 5,700 tons. In charge of Captain M. McDonald, of Auckland, New Zealand, the steamer was manned by a staff of Europeans, which included Messrs. R. T. Wilson Chief Officer, Madura; H. Hyde second officer, South Australia; A. J. Anchor, third officer, Melbourne; D. W. Wright, chief engineer, Liverpool; W. Frazer, second engineer, Melbourne; V. McGra, third engineer, Melbourne; and J. Cooper, furth engineer, Victoria. In addition to a Lascar crew the "Fortunatus" carried as passengers Miss Vera Wallace, an actress, of Sydney; Mr. A. M. Rattray an actor, of Sydney, Mr. Fred Rowan, an equestrian, of Sydney; Mr. T. Rowell, Miss Ada Platts, Miss Hettle Cunningham, and an Indian booked to Melbourne. Thus with 91 all told on board, the "Fortunatus" sailed from Calcutta on 16th July with a general cargo of gunnies, tea, oils, etc., bound for Melbourne direct *via* Colombo. Colombo was reached on the 23rd of the month and, after a further part cargo of tea, coir fibre, etc., amounting to approximately 1,200 tons had been take on board, the "Fortunatus" sailed for Melbourne on the morning of Friday, 26th July. In a thorough sea-going condition and well equipped with fire apparatus. The first days out a south-west monsoon wind, with a moderate to rough sea, was encountered, while similar conditions prevailed on the 27th. During the first two days after crossing the equator fresh south-east trade winds and south-east head seas were experienced. Battling and ploughing through a dirty head sea the "Fortunates," about 8-30 p.m. on 30th July, was in longitude 6 degrees 24th miles south and latitude 90 degrees 14 miles east. It was at this time that the engineer and the officer on watch saw smoke issuing from the ventilators forward of the engine room above the shelter deck. A brief examination showed that the tea, fibre, teakwood logs, and teakwood planks stowed on the shelter deck had caught fire and that when noticed it had already assumed alarming propotions. Immediately all hands were summened on deck and the skipper gave orders for the ship to be put before the wind, and the engines stopped. This was for the purpose of reducing draft to the lowest possible degree. Steps were then taken to subdue the outbreak, an undertaking which ultimately proved to be beyond the powers of the crew and passengers. The pumps were set going and soon three liens of hose and numerous buckets used by the passenger were playing on the fire from the stokehole door through holes cut in the deck and also in the saloon floor. The hatches of number 2 hold were taken off, and part of the cargo removed in order to try, if possible, to cut off the fire. This apparently, however, had the effect of fanning the flames to increased activity, and soon the conflagration was raging fiercely, with tongues of fire licking the air and causing sailors and passengers alike to beat a retreat. The heat combined with the smoke was becoming unbearable, Capt. McDonal then bethought himself of smothering the fire and under his directions everything was quickly battened down all air passages stopped. Although deprived of air and helped to a copious supply of water, the fire burned merrily gradually, but steadily extending, until from number one hold to well aft on the shelter deck was one mass of flame, Fire is a fine servant, but a bad master. And so it proved on this occasion. It defied all the exertions of the crew, it refused to be vanquished. Far into the night the fierce battle for supremacy raged but slowly and with an evident dogged determination the outbreak assumed gigantic proportions until the crew and passengers had to confess themselves beaten, At 8-30 a. m. on the morning of Wednesday the 31st, skipper McDonald seeing that the boats were beginning to be scorched decided to abandon his ship. He gave the order to muster for foredrill and quickly every man was stationed at his boat. The roll-call showed one of the native crew short and it was supposed that in the excitement he had either fallen or jumped overboard. Capt McDonald was exceptionally well pleased with the manner in which the crew and passengers behaved themselves. There was no panic no disorder; all were as cool to appearance as the proverbial cucumber. The four biggest boats were lowered leaving two on board the "Fortunatus." The boats, whose combined complement totalled 136 had the people apportioned as follows:—First boat chief officer second engineer, two passengers—21 in all: second boat; captain, who remained by his ship to the last chief engineer two passengers—25 in all; third boat: second officer, third engineer, one passenger,—21 in all; fourth boat: third officer, fourth engineer, one passenger—24 is all. With practically none of their belongings, provisioned for 12 days, and provided with a compass each the boats remined by the "Fortonatus" for a day in the hope that the flames which quickly enveloped the vessel from stern to stern would attract the attention of some passing steamer it appeared to be irony of fate that the day before the fire broke out the O. R. M. homeward bound steamer "Orontes" was spoken, and an hour before the fire was discovered a French steamer was passed. As soon as the outbreak was noticed, rockets were sent up with the intention of arresting the attention of those on board the latter steamer. But it was too late. The distress signals were not answered. Succour was not to be given just yet. On the 1st August at 10 a.m. the skipper

GAVE ORDERS TO DESERT THE SHIP,

which at that time had a list to port of from 10 to 15 degrees, and make for the nearest land, Sumatra, between 600 and 700 miles distant. Sails were hoisted and the course fixed. The first day they had a fine breeze in the afternoon which died away in the evening and gave place to rain squalls and dirty weather. The reflection of the burning "Fortunatus" was seen by the skipper when he calculated he was 30 miles away from her. In the morning the boats were all together. On Friday, 2nd August, the boats, however, got separated and soon lost sight of each other. The weather was very hot, with only a light wind, which freshened in the afternoon to a good breeze. At night the wind died away almost to a calm and was followed by rain squalls and unsettled wheather. The rain was fortunate in one respect in that it kept the wrecked mariners supplied with water which otherwise they would have had to deal out with caution. Saturday, 3rd August, was also a day of unsettled weather with little or no wind. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day the first boat sighted the sailing ship "Forth," of London Capt. Matzinger, bound from Calcutta to Trinidad with Indian coolies laying becalmed. An hour later the "Forth" sighted the small boat and immediately hove to. At seven o'clock the chief engineers boat was safely alongside the "Forth" Capt. McDonald on the evening of the 3rd burned a blue light on his boat after darkness had set in and almost immediately he was answered by a rocket. The skipper of the "Fortunatus" at once steered his small boat in the direction of the rocket and at 10-30 p. m. his boats complement were also safely on board the "Forth." Pleased with his success and anxious, if at all possible, to secure the men in the other two boats, Captain Matzinger throubout the night sent up rockets at fixed intervals and at daylight a man

WAS PLACED AT THE MASTHEAD

to keep a lookout. There was a light wind on the Sunday and the "Forth" was kept to the west south-west which was the direction the boats were supposed to have taken. About two o'clock on Sunday afternoon the third boat was sighted and the second officer got alongside the "Forth" between 4-30 and 5. As soon as it was dusk rockets and blue-lights were again burned on the "Forth." luck seemed to be in Captain Matzinger's trail, for about 8 o'clock he saw an answering blue-light, and at 11 o'clock the fourth boat had deposited its occupants on board the "Forth." None of the passengers or crew seemed very much the worse for their privations. A few, however, were fevered and although they had several soakings none appeared to have lost heart or given up hope of a rescue. The passangers and crew of the "Fortunatus" cannot speak two highly of the courtuous attention of Captain Matzinger and his men. The skipper of the "Forth" was determined not to leave the neighbourhood as long as there was the slightest chance of securing all the boats. The Doctor and the Captain gave up their cabins to the ladies, and otherwise made the ocean tossed mariners as comfortable as his accommodation and means would permit. Captain Matzinger's intention was to land his passengers at Cape Town, but their numbers compelled him to run for Port Louis. This was done, and Mauritius was reached at midnight a fortnight later. Thirty-four of the native crew were shipped direct from Port Louis to Calcutta by the s.s. "Lord Curzon." The remainder were in the Mauritius seaport for fully 11 days, the sailors and mail passengers under the care of the Board of Trade, while the ladies resided at a private boarding house. A concert was organised to assist the latter, but nevertheless, they have arrived at Colombo with practically no means. The "Santhia" was the first steamer to leave Port Louis for Colombo and the passengers and crew readily availed themselves of the opportunity.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

An afternoon of tip top sport, the third meeting of the Poona Races which was held to-day under very enjoyable weather conditions, will be long remembered for its brilliant and exciting finishes and sensational upsets. With large fields donning colours in each and every event the racing this afternoon was a spectacle worth witnessing, and thanks to the well-apportionment of the Handicap weights we were provided with the rare spectacle of two dead-heats. The course was in an excellent state and some good timing was put up.

With the clock-work regularity which is a great feature of Poona Turf management, the programme opened with the Grand Annual, a hurdle race for horses, to be run over two miles over nine flights. The public lost no time in electing Lamrock as their prime favourite, and gave a respectable share of their patronage to Stockman, Chassepot, April Fool and Rustler. As usual April Fool made the running for the first six furlongs, then Madeira ridden by that admirable G. R. Mr. Tomkinson, of the Royal Dragoons showed in front till the quarter mile and she with Chassepot, Rustler and Lamrock rounded the home turn nearly abreast. Through pecking at the last Hurdle, Chassepot last his chances, and Rustler who was close up, shot to the front and secured the verdict from Madeira, a length and quarter separating them. Lamrock coming up late was a poor fourth. In the Wanowri Plate, Bay Middleton was the choice of the public. Young Gazelle at threes and Dilerjung and Sir Jamal, both at sixes, came in also for heavy calls. It was a grand race. As Bay Middleton and Young Gazelle were fighting it out in the straight, up came the great Army Cup winner Dilerjung and after a splendid race home Bay Middleton and Dilerjung dead-heated on the post with Young Gazelle a neck off. In the run off, again the Western India horse was favourite at halves and Dilerjung was offerred at six to four against. Another great neck and neck race resulted, out of which the Northern India horse was awarded the race by a head.

With two upsets already to their debit punters selected Posco as their representative in the Autumn Plate; but the winner turned up in the Patiala horse Mallinyook, a ten to one chance. Cossack and Presbyterian ran well forward but Southal riding a determined finish, gave them no look in.

The Aga Khan's Cup, the second big event of the Poona meeting, was the next item discussed. Nine of the best class competed and in spite of Ballark's failure in the Trial Plate last Saturday, the public would have nothing bur Mr. Apcar's horse. What infatuated the public is a mystery, but perhaps the remembrance of his Bombay triumphs was the incentive. They were however sorely discomfited. Boabdil, who was imported last year for the Viceroy's Cup at a big price, but who could not take part in any events last year owing to a "leg", is himself now in the expert hands of Mr. Mumford; he ran a solid race this afternoon and Melson riding a great finish, though he had to use the whip to stay out a strong challenge from Cinder Bill, collarred the handsome Cup of £100 presented by H. H. the Aga Khan, with a length to spare. The Kour Saheb's Realm, as well as Cinder Bill ran great horses and though they only got placed to-day, are bound as they improve in condition to show their best form soon.

Eighteen sons of the desert came under the starter's orders in the Bedouin Plate and with Precious and Alma scratched. Tackreet, Young Kaiser and Peculiar commanded the fancy of backer's. Tackreet at short price and Young Kaiser, who has been relegated now to his proper role on the flat, after a brief spell at the jumping game at fours, were heavily backed. This was another grand race. Tackreet and Peculiar were disputing the issue at the entrance to the straight, when Makhool under the guidance of Southal came with a rush and getting abreast of the favourite made a dead heat. The public with their heavy investments on the race were anxiously waiting for the run-off, but at the close of the day, Makhool's owner decided to scratch toTackreet who was awarded a walk over to the great satisfaction of his patrons. Small wonder, they were jubilant for old Tackreet was the solitary favourite who proved true to public expectations.

The closing event saw Mandeville, a second favourite, beat Comeback in a canter and upset a great pot. Out of the thirteen on the card for this race only seven started and, once Melson assumed the lead at the half mile, the issue was over.

If on last Wednesday there was weeping and wailing among the fielders, the disappointment of the punters to-day can hardly be described in words. All calculations went wrong except on Tachreet, and when Lamrock, Bay Middleton, Poseo, Ballark and Comeback proved rotten reeds and in their stead the 6 to 1 Rustler, 6 to 1 Dilerjung, 10 to 1 Mallinyook, 4 to 1 Boatdil and 3 to 1 Mandeville obtruded their presence at the crucial moment the state of the punters' feelings can better be imagined than pourtayed. The books had a great day but they played up pluckily, offerring liberal odds right through. It is decidedly the genorosity of the Turf Commissioners that makes our meetings in Western India so popular.

There was the usual large gathering on the course, the local attendance being greatly augmented by a large number of sportsmen who were luckily released from the attraction of the Parsi-Presidency Cricket match, through the latter event closing early this forenoon. The elite of Poona Society were on the course, and among the sporting chiefs were their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jodpur and Idar, and all the Upper India and Calcutta owners. The string band of the 121st Pioneers played during the afternoon some very choice music in the intervals.

A splendid card is sketched out for the Fourth day, which comes off on Wednesday.

Following are details of the running :—

POONA GRAND ANNUAL.

Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 600 and third Rs. 300. A Handicap Hurdle race for Horses. Distance—About 2 miles over 9 flights.

Lieut-Col Desraj Urs' Rustler 10st 11lb...I. Ferguson 1
Capt W D Grant's Madeira 11st 0lb...Mr Tomkinson 2
Mr R R S's Chassepot 11st 9lbs.....J. Trenoweth 3
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lamrock 10st 8lbs P. Morrison 4

Also ran.—Stockman 10st 7lbs, Refuge Bay 9st 9lbs, Nell Gwynne 9st 6lbs, April Fool 9st 2lbs and Shotover 9st 0lb.

Betting,—2 to 1 against Lamrock, 3 to 1 Stockman, 9 to 2 Chassepot, 6 to 1 Rustler and April Fool, 8 to 1 Madeira, 10 to 1 Shotover and 20 to 1 Refuge Bay and Nell Gwynne.

The Race.—From a good send off, April Fool showed out to front followed by Madeira, Refuge Bay and Shotover and the leader having pecked at second hurdle, Madeira drew level to him and shortly at the ten furlongs she assumed the lad. Soon after the order was Madeira, Refuge Bay, Chassepot, Shotover, April Fool and Nell Gwynne and at six furlongs Chassepot got into second place and Rustler into the third. At the five furlongs, April Fool was again in front but before the bend was reached he was done and Madeira, Chassepot, Rustler and Lamrock, all close together, turned into the straight. At the last hurdle Chassepot pecked and Rustler, who was close at once shot to the front and though Madeira tried to give chase, he won by one and a quarter lengths. A length separated Madeira and Chassepot while Lamrock was a good fourth. Time—3mins. 53 2/5 secs.

Winner trained by E. C. Ramshaw.

The Wanowrie Plate.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 600 and third Rs. 300. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1905, of race value Rs 900 or over; once 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000, 4lbs; of Rs. 7,000, 7lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens 4lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Wood and Badger's Dilerjung 8st 9lbs W. Bray 1
Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's Bay Middleton 9st 4lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr Kelso's Young Gazelle 7st 8lbs.....J. Killorn 3
Messrs M Gooculdas and J. C. Galstaun's Sir Jamal (7st 11b carried, 7st 6lbs).....A. Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Grey Falcon 8st 3lbs, Caravan 8st 2lbs Elector 8st 1lb (carried 8st 2lb,) William Rufus 7st 11lbs, Squire 7st 10lbs, Mudlool 7st 10lbs, Saeed 7st 7lbs, and Little Joker 7st 2lbs (carried 7st 6lbs.)

Betting.—5 to 4 against Bay Middleton, 3 to 1 Young Gazelle, 6 to 1 Dilerjung and Sir Jamal, 8 to 1 Grey Falcon, 10 to 1 Little Joker and Mudlool, 12 to 1 Saeed and 20 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—BayMiddleton was the quickest out of the gate but was soon collarred by Saeed, who now took the lead followed by the favourite, Young Gazelle, Caravan and Mudlool. At the half mile, half a length and a length respectively separated the front three leaders and at the bend Saeed was finished and Sir Jamal took up third place. Bay Middleton and Young Gazelle entered the straight almost level and were about to fight out issues, when at the distance Dilerjung on the outside shot out to the front, and a great race home, resulted in Bay Middleton and Dilerjung dead-heating on the post, with Young Gazelle a neck behind. Good fourth. Time—1min. 23 2/5secs.

In Run off.—Betting: 2 to 1 on Bay Middleton and 6 to 4 against Dilerjung.

The Race.—Leaving the gate level, Bay Middleton soon had a half length's lead but at the 5 furlongs Dilerjung went to the front and soon held a similar lead. At the home turn they were level and ran an exciting race home, which was awarded to Dilerjung by a neck. Time—1min. 24 3/5secs.

Winner trained by I. Penton.

The Autumn Plate.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1905. Distance—6 furlongs.

H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mallinyook 7st 9lbs, (carried 7st 10lbs).....Southal 1
Mr Vaid's Cossack 7st 8lbs .....S David 2
Mr P B Avasia's Presbyterian 8st 2lbs ...J Trenoweth 3
Mr Jiji's Stirrabout 9st .....Melsom 4

Also ran.—Killeevan 9st 9lbs, Posco 9st 3lbs, Ferndown 9st 2lbs, Botha 8st 9lbs, Ianthe 8st 4lbs, Silphoe 7st 8lbs, Flotsam 7st 6lbs, Adelaide 7st, Harpist 6st 12lbs (carried 7st 11b) and Forfeit 6st 9lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Posco, 4 to 1 Ferndown, 5 to 1 Silphoe, 6 to 1 Cossack and Botha, 10 to 1 Stirrabout and Mallinyook, 12 to 1 Killeevan, Ianthe, Presbyterian, Flotsam and Harpist and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race.—From a good start, Adelaide on the rails, led Ianthe and Presbyterian on the outside to the bend where Cossack and Stirrabout were coming well. Soon Adelaide wasted away, and Cossack led into the straight followed by Presbyterian and Stirrabout, and as they were entering the distance, Mallinyook came up with a great rush and overhauling the leaders won with a length and a half to spare. Half a length separated the next two. Time 1 min. 16 secs.

Winner trained by T. Scott.

The Aga Khan's Cup.—A cup value £100 sterling, presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., and Rs. 7,500 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 5,700, second Rs. 1,200, and third Rs. 600. For Horses. W. A. and C. Penalty.—Winner of the Viceroy's Cup, 1906, 4lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1905, race one mile or upwards, value Rs. 7,000 or over, 4 lbs.; Rs. 4,000 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs.; Rs. 2,000 or over, 18 lbs.; Rs. 500 or over, 21 lbs. (not cumulative.) Distance—1¼ miles.

Mr Jiji's Boabdil, 9st 13lbs .....Melsom 1
Mr J C Galstaun's Cinder Bill 7st 6lbs...R W Fraser 2
H H Kour saheb of Patiala's Realm 8st 8lbs ..Southal 3
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's Ballark 9st.....Vining 4

Also ran :—Trenton 8st 10lbs, The Master 8st 5lbs, Mount Dane 8st 5lbs, Clear Artist 7st 10lbs, and Circuit 7st 8lbs.

Betting :—Evans Ballark, 4 to 1 against Boabdil, 6 to 1 Realm and The Master, 7 to 1 Cinder Bill, 10 to 1 Clear Artist and Circuit, 12 to 1 Trenton, and 20 to 1 Mount Dane.

The Race.—From a perfect start, Ballark showed out for half a furlong, then clear Artist, Boabdil and Ballark closely following each other raced to the mile, where Realm got into the fourth place. Ballark now began to slow down and Cinder Bill took his place. At the five furlongs the leaders were level and at the half mile Boabdil was in lead with Clear Artist, Realm, Cinder Bill and Trenton next and at the three furlongs the last named came to front but only to waste away at the straight. From here Boabdil led and though Cinder Bill came up with strong challenge, with the free use of the whip Melsom stayed on and won by a length. Two and a half lengths separated Cinder Bill and Realm. Close Fourth. Time—2mins. 38 4/5secs.

Winner trained by D. Mumford.

The Bedouin Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance 1 mile.

Mr R R S's Tachreet 8st 4lbs .....J Killorn 1
Mr Khalil Doree's Makhool 7st 13lbs..... Southal 2
Mr Vaid's Peculiar 7st 10lbs.....Melsom 3
Messrs M Goculdas, A Nanji and S A Waheed's Highborn 6st 9lbs ..... Davis 4

Also ran.—Egypt 8st 12lbs, Soheil 8st 7lbs, Bondigo 7st 13lbs, Young Cardigan 7st12lbs (carried 8st11lb) Nusser 7st 11lbs (carried 8st 3lbs) Gladiator 7st 11lbs Remembrance 7st 10lbs (carried 7st 11lbs) Money Spinner 7st 9lbs King Cobweb 7st 8lbs, Scarlet 7st 5lbs, Young Kaiser 7st, Deenar 6st 9lbs (carried 7st 2lbs) Joker 6st 5lbs (carried 6st 9lbs) and Let Go 6st (carried 6st 8lbs.)

Betting.—6 to 4 against Tachreet, 4 to 1 Young Kaiser, 5 to 1 Egypt and Peculiar, 6 to 1 Remembrance 7 to 1 Bendigo, 10 to 1 Soheil, Makhool, Young Cardigan and Money Spinner, and longer odds against the rest.

The Race.—They got off well and Highborn went to the front for a while to be soon displaced by Gladiator who was followed by Deenar. At the five furlongs Highborn was again in lead and at the next furlong post, Peculiar drew to the front and soon held a length's lead from Highborn and Remembrance. At the bend Tachreet came up level to Peculiar and these two were fighting out the race and as the former was just winning it Makhool on the outside shot to the front like a rocket, and dead-heated with Tachreet. Three quarters of a length lay between them and Peculiar. Time—1min. 53 2/5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.

As Makhool had gone slightly lame, the dead-heat was not run off and Tachreet had a walk over.

The International Plate.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400 and third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr Vaid's Mandeville 6st 13lbs..... .... Melsom 1
Mr R R S's Comeback 9st 7lbs.....F William 2
Mr Arten A Essayie's Koko 7st 9lbs..... Heoroo 3
Mr G K's Virballa 6st 12lbs (carried 7st 3lbs). A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Gun Metal 9st 11b, Encourage 8st 8lbs, and Haydn 7st 6lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Comeback, 3 to 1 against Mandeville, 4 to 1 Koko, 6 to 1 Virballa, 7 to 1 Gun Metal 8 to 1 Encourage and 12 to 1 Haydn.

The Race.—Haydn was the quickest out of the gate but Virballa soon collarred him, and the mare was in turn displaced by Mandeville and he led from the five furlongs, followed by Koko and Gun Metal to the bend. Here Comeback got into second place and Virballa displaced Gun Metal. Mandeville, undisturbed, won cantering away by four lengths. Three quarters of a length divided the next two.—Time 1min. 17 2/5secs.

Winner trained by W. Mumford.

POONA RACES.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18th.

The Poona Grand National.—Stockman, Bull's Eye, Craig, Corrie Roy and Refuge Bay.

The Pony Champion Chase.—Bluewing and Sharavogue.

Selling Plate.—Chippy Norton, Samfoin and White Heather.

The Visitors Plate.—Apology.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 21st.

The Governor's Cup.—Berlin, Adonis, Panala II, Ajax, Hadee, Deenar, Joker, Asad, Swordsman, Madras and Dhamas, Ashroff and Spearmint.

The Western India Stakes.—Chivalry, Reinforcement, Seclusion and Primerole, Sir Galahad.

The Ganeshkhind Plate.—Chevalier, Twistum, Projecture, Primerole, Ianthe, Zotigue, Deakkaway and Anyas.

The Colonial Plate.—Psalm, Minimus, Little Admiral, Russley Rose, Mahaluxmi, General Fife and Chippy Norton.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary.
W. I. T. C.

Poona, 14th Sept, 1907.

CRICKET.

LEAGUE PARSEES vs. LEAGUE RESTS.

This interesting cricket match was played on the Oval between the Parsees of the League, and a team picked from the Rest of the players in the League Clubs, on Saturday, Mr. Leslie captained the Rest and Mr. Chandaru the Parsees. The game resulted in a win for the Parsees by 43 runs. Both teams were the guests of Mr. Leslie at lunch at Messrs. Mongini Bros. Scores :—

REST.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Palwankar b Wadia	34	not out	44
Mr Edie b Wadia	13	not out	9
Comdr Wilson b Mistri	1	b Patel	10
S Pearcey Not out	7	c Shroff b Patel	11
Mr Netscher c Shroff b Mist.	0		
D'Souza c Patel b Mistri	3		
Mahmood b Wadia	0		
Hogan c Limji b Mistri	2	Did not bat.	
N Leslie (Capt) c Patel b Mistri.	5		
A Taylor b Mistri	6		
Phillips c Framji b Mistri	1		
Extras	1	Extras	7
Total	43	Total	81

PARSEES.

First Innings.	
Shapurji c Hogan b Mahmood	4
Elchidana c Leslie b Taylor	0
Limji c Wilson b Mahmood	14
Patel c Leslie b Taylor	6
Taylialkhan c Pearcey b Mahmood	0
Mistri run out	13
Wadia c Netscher b Mahmood	36
Shapurji c Mahmood b Taylor	3
Forbes run out	0
Chandaru c Palwankar b Pearcey	1
Muraban not out	3
Extras	4
Total	86

POONA CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The broiling sun of yesterday in no way affected the crowds who again turned out on the Gymkhana ground to watch the International Match and there was a tremendous amount of excitement in the Parsee tents, particularly when the Parsees resumed their innings, though at the outset when Maherhomji closed his career for a modest 20 an ominous hush pervaded the ground.

When the match commenced at 11-30 this morning with Captain Greig, not out for 50, and Mr. Tillard as his partner, there were 98 to get to equalize.

Mistri opened the attack on Tillard, and his first ball resulted in a single, bringing the score to the century. Warden was bowling at the opposite end and his third ball bowled Tillard when he had scored only 2—(102-7-2). Turner took his place and, two minutes later, Greig fell a victim to Mistri after having been the hero of the Presidency team he was clean bowled (102-8-51).

Middlemass filled the vacancy and between the two the score was raised to 120 in another 20 minutes.

After 55 minutes' play Middlemass skied one for three and with a few stolen singles 160 was reached.

At this moment Turner came to grief being clean bowled by Warden for 41, Middlemass being not out for 11. (160-9-41). The last man to go in was Priestly and 23 remained to get to equal. Soon Turner scored a boundary. Several similar hits followed, but when 174 had been signalled Priestly played back into the bowler's hands and the match ended, and the Parsis accordingly won by an innings and 23 runs.

Scores :—

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Greig, not out	92	b Mistri	51
Mr Faviell, b b w b Mistry	0	c and b Warden	14
Capt Rustor b Mistry	6	b Vatcha	0
Mr Powell b Mistry	32	b Vatcha	1
Capt Ross, c Mulla b Mistry	25	c and b Warden	17
Capt Hinde b Warden	7	b K B Mistry	0
Major Field b Mist y	0	c Warden, b Mistry	0
Mr Tillard b Mistry	0	b Warden	2
Mr Turner l-b-w Warden	0	b Warden	41
Mr Middlemass b Mistry	0	not out	16
Mr Priestley b Warden	13	c and b Warden	2
Extras	17	Extras	30
Total	192	Total	174

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Mistry	204	100	4	7	..	114	62	2	3
Mr Warden	121	38	4	3	..	150	55	5	5
Mr Dubash	36	15	0	0	..				
Mr Vachha	42	22	1	0	..	54	527	1	1

PARSEES.

1st Innings.	
Mr Chatlia b Hinde	16
Mr Jimi Modyc and b Hinde	38
Mr Kapadia, run out	0
Mr Meherhomji (Capt), b Hinde	20
Mr Warden c Priestley, b Greig	2
Mr Mulla, c Ross, b Hinde	151
Mr Raja, run out	43
Mr Favri, c Tillard, b Greig	57
Mr Dubash, b Greig	16
Mr K B Mistry, c Powell, b Greig	38
Mr Vacha, not out	1
Extras	17
Total	389

Fall of wicke's,—1 for 37; 2 for 38; 3 for 52; 4 for 65; 5 for 86; 6 for 241; 7 for 284; 8 for 313; 9 for 387; 10 for 389.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Turner	22	73	2	0
Mr Faviell	19	77	0	0
Mr Hinde	29	85	4	4
Capt Greig	6	90	3	4
Mr Middlemass	7	29	2	2
Mr Tillard	2	12	0	0
Mr Powell	2	2	0	0
Mr Ross	1	2	0	0

Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. R.

This fixture was played off on Saturday on the Gymkhana ground and the home team was first at the wicket. They put together a total of 109 of which 50 were scored of Cumberledge's bat. He was the only one from the Gymkhana that could make a stand against Palwankar's bowling. The latter was bowling steadily, the analysis showing 8 wickets for 35 runs. The G.I.P. R. in their turn put up 111 only at the cost of 4 wickets and won the match easily by six wickets.

The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. F.P. West, run out	2
Mr. P. D. M. Sanderson, b Calvankar	0
Mr. R.C.Cumberledge, c George b Malone	50
Lieut. Philbrick, c Malone b Palwankar	13
Comdr. Venis, b Palwankar	11
Mr. Rhe Philipe, c Romer b Palwankar	8
Mr. Baker c George b Palwankar	7
Mr. C. L. Barns, c Malone b Palwankar	0
Capt. Pocok. b Palwankar	13
E. C. Reid, not-out	0
A. N. Other, c Stevenson b Palwankar	0
Extras	5
Total	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Palwankar	13	35	3	8
Malone	7	38	0	1
Stevenson	5	31	0	0

G. I. P. Ry.

MrA L Smith, c Baker b Cumberlege	33
Mr B Shamrao, b West	4
Mr C Malone, played on, b West	2
Mr N K Stevenson, c Pocock b Reid	17
Mr Palwankar, not-out	40
Mr W B George, not-out	5
Mr R B Costa, Mr V Romer, Mr V Amre, Mr R Thorley, Mr M Gupte	Did not bat
Extras	10
Total (for 4 wickets)	111

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
West	11	23	4	2
Cumberledge	17	43	3	1
Rhe Phillipe	5	5	4	0
* Sanderson	6	15	1	0
Reid	5	15	0	1

* bowled one no ball.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C. vs. EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

This match was played at the Oval on Friday last and resulted in a win for the Dockiard by 130 runs. Captain Wilson was quite in his old form and secured 51 runs in about 40 minutes. Messrs. Palwarkar and Wadia and Maundrell also scored freely. Mahmood, for the Dockyard, bowled excellently, securing 7 wickets for 16 runs. Scores :—

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

Mr Wadia, c and b Gilder	35
Mr N Palwankar, c Fernandes, b Clark	35
Sub-Lt Turbett, b D'Cruz	0
Capt Shearme, b D'Cruz	0
Lt Harold, b D'Cruz	6
Capt Wilson, not out	51
Mr Pearcey, c Clark, C D'Cruz	6
Mr Mahmood, c Phillips, b D'Cruz	7
Mr Jayakar, b D'Cruz	0
Sub-Lt Maundrell, c Clark, b D'Cruz	23
Mr Laxton, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	174

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

Mr D'Cruz, b Jayakar	11
Mr Hopcraft, b Mahmood	2
Mr Thomas, b Mahmood	1
Mr Maynard, b Mahmood	5
Mr Phillips, not out	1
Mr A Fernandez, b Mahmood	5
Mr G Fernandez, c and b Palwankar	6
Mr P Dias, b Mahmood	2
Mr Clark, b Mahmood	5
Mr Smith, b Palwankar	0
Mr Gilder, b Mahmood	0
Extras	6
Total	44

THE engagement of Miss Edith Root, only daughter of Mr. Elihu Root, the U. S. Secretary of State, to Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, third son of Major-General Frederick C. Grant, must be recorded, says a Homepaper, as an event of widespread social interest in more than one continent. The wedding will propably take place at Clinton, New York. The match would seem appropriate enough, for Miss Root has been her father's constant companion and must be familiar with military affairs, since Mr. Root was probably never happier than when, as Secretary of War, he was organising his department. Miss Root is a good horse-woman his travelled extensively, and is an accomplished linguist.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CLUB SWINGER.

Unfailing Vigour and Endurance—

To be supreme in one thing, *to do it better than anyone else*, is to enjoy that sense of power which comes to every man who has battled triumphantly into the front rank. Many men get into the front rank, but few stop there, because *the spurt has left them too weak and nerveless to hold the position won.* If there is an individual man who knows, more than anyone else, how to keep to the front, that man is Tom Burrows, the World's Champion Club Swinger, whose feats of physical prowess are monuments of endurance and vigour, and whose emphatic assurance that he "would certainly have broken down but for a few timely doses of Phosferine," embodies experience which practical folk should profit by. T

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

13TH HUSSARS vs R. G. A. COLABA.

Saturday evening's game, the concluding one of the first round, brought out quite a holiday crowd to the Cooperage. The early morning showers had put the ground in an ideal condition for footer. The 13th Hussars have made a great reputation as Cup Fighters and two years ago their sterling play brought them into the semi-final of the tourney here. They were only beaten by the Cheshires after a draw by 1 goal to love. Our old friends from Colaba, the R. G. A., have played most consistent footer all through the season in the Harwood League and a hard fought game was anticipated. The game was very fast from start to finish and full of brilliant incidents in the play. Conspicuous were the dashing runs of Diack and Deane of the Hussars, who time after time, got clear away beating man after man. The Hussars backs Dinsdale and Gale are about the strongest pair of backs that have played in the Tournament. Their fine long kicks were always admirably placed to either wing. Guest played his usual hard-slogging game for the R.G.A. at centre half, whilst Reynolds and Hollerin were the pick of the forward line. The G. I. P. Band was as usual in attendance and under Mr. Mallandaine's skilful master hand enlivened the waits. We noticed our ever thoughtful secretary Mr. Hogan has placed large protecting screens behind the chairs. It renders these seats much cooler and keeps the hot sun from over Back Bay making one uncomfortable.

THE GAME.

The Hussars kicked off from the Bandstand end and the R. G. A. at once tested Flockhart who sent the leather clear. From the clearance Guest sent the ball back to Cummings who centered well, but his pass was not taken. Betts, however, made amends at once, as from a sharp series of passes he scored a minute from the start. (R. G. A. 1 goal, Hussars nil.

The Cavalrymen now assumed the aggressive but Sadler at back for the R. G. A. was very safe. Free for off side enabled the Hussars to break away but Bowyer saved finely and Sadler found touch at half-way. The Cavalry could not be denied and, from a fine centre by Diack, the R. G. A. custodian had to concede a corner. Reynolds got the kick away but his pass across to Matchin was sent behind. A dashing run by Diack brought the Hussars back to the R. G. A. end and Byrne had to put behind to clear his lines. Hollerin was now prominent for some effective drifting towards the Hussars goal but Gale, with a strong kick got the ball over to Jarvis. From the rebound Dixon sent a high kick over the goal which no-one had Deane to equalise matters. (Hussars 1 goal, R.G.A. 1 goal.)

Both sides were now playing fast and pretty football and the Hussars soon invaded the R. G. A. quarters, but the goal shot was saved by Bowyer. Hands against the R. G. A. enabled them again to get in front of goal, but with an open goal the ball was badly mulled and sent wide. Two corners fell in quick succession to the Cavalrymen, but nothing resulted. Hands at half-way against the Hussars gave the R. G. A. a fine chance but the kick was spoiled by a foul to a Hussars man. Gale took the kick and Deane came well away and his shot was tipped over the bar by Bowyer. The corner shot was again just pushed past by Bowyer to D. Byrne who relieved with a huge kick. The R. G. A. forwards now had a fine spell of passing but it was spoiled by Betts offside just in front of goal. From a free against the Hussars Guest sent in a beauty just skimming over the bar. Miskicking by the R. G. A. backs nearly let in the Cavalry, and Bowyer was forced to put behind in order to clear. The corner, however, went wide. Free for obstructing goal-keeper brought play to midfield. Diack now came along with a dashing run and centering to Deane beautifully, his shot glanced off the R. G. A. back into the net. (Hussars 2 goals, R. G. A. 1 goal).

Warming to their work the Gunners now bombarded Hockhart and a fine shot by their left half was just lifted over by him. The corner was cleared by Rees, and the Hussars forwards got right away into the goal circle of the Colabaites, but a foul lost them their chance. The Hussars left wing, Diack was now playing a very stylish game, his dashing runs being an outstanding feature of the play. Byrne brought relief with a huge punt, and half time was called.

Hussars..... 2 goals.
R. G. A..... 1 goal.

From the restart the R. G.A. assumed the aggressive but Guest's shot just turned the post. The Hussars now had a spell of attacking but found Byrne and Sadler, the R. G. A. backs, sound. Reynolds got away for the R. G. A. and passed to Hollorin who sent in a lovely centre, but Cummings made a poor shot at goal. The ball was now travelling from end to end and play was very keenly followed. Diack for the Hussars sent in a fine centre which was cleared by Bowyer only to find the Hussars again on the ball. A corner to the Cavalrymen was cleared to midfield. The R. G. A. forwards, put on their mettle, gave an exhibition of passing, taking the ball down the field with long swinging passes right across from wing to wing but could not score. Both Cummings and Matchin at this period were playing a hard game for the R. G. A., but their efforts were unavailing. From an interchange of kicks between the backs Murray, the Hussars centre, sent in a warm shot which just missed to score. A long swinging pass from Dixon came across the goal mouth and, Bowyer slipping whilst clearing, Deane just managed to tip the ball on, making the score:

Hussars 3 goals, R.G.A. 1 goal. Jarvis for the Cavalry now attempted to score on his own but his career was stopped by Guest who showed sprinting powers beyond his usual pace. The Hussars now penned the gunners in their own 25 and were playing strong Cup-tie football. Once Reynolds got clear for the R.G.A., but nothing resulted and the Hussars came back to the attack with renewed vigour. Twice they came within an ace of scoring, with clinking shots from Murray and Jarvis, but Bowyer cleared each time in his cool style. A miskick by Byrne brought the Hussars close in goal but the pass to Diack found him off-side. Time was shortly afterwards called, the Hussars still pressing, the score being:—

13th Hussars ..... 3 goals
R. G. A..... 1 goal.

Sergeant Darcy was Referee. During the interval the run-off for the Symon's Cup took place between the previous day's teams—the Manchesters and Telegraphs. The result was:—

Telegraphs ..... 11 points
Manchesters..... 4 points

The teams were;—

R. G. A.		13TH HUSSARS.
Bowyer	Goal	Hockhart
Byrne, Sadler	Backs	Dinsdale, Gale
McDougall, Guest, Sadler	Halves	Tassel, Rees, Trender
Hollerin, Reynolds, Betts, Matchin, Cummings	Forwards	Dixon, Jarvis, Murray, Deane, Diack

The following table shows results to date:—

	1st Round	2nd Round	Semi final.	Final.
R. F. A. Kirkee, Leicesters	R. F. A. 2—0			
Carabineers, Worcesters	Carabineers. 1—0			
Y. M. C. A., Rovers'	Rovers 1—0			
Customs, King's Liverpool	King's 1—0			
R. G. A., Colaba, 13th Hussars	Hussars 3—1			
Royal Scots	bye			
East Lancs, Bombay Gymkhana	E. Lancs 1—0			
Manchesters, Telegraph	Manchesters 3—3.			

Monday's game will be the first in the second round—Manchesters and East Lancs.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albions, are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 13.

The final round for the Club Shield and gold medal was won by Mr. Osborne Marshall by 4 and and 3. This is the second time these have fallen to him as he was the winner in 1905. Last year Mr. Ferrers Nicholson was the winner.

In the Captain's Cup, final round, Mr. Blair was 1 up against Mr. Arnott.

In the Bogey Competition this morning there were 31 Entries. Prize,—the Entrance fees. The following were the best scores against Bogey who is 87.

Mr. R P. Scott (scratch).....		1 up
Mr. H. Greaves		8 All square
Mr. Maclean (scratch).....		"
Mr. Radcliffe Smith (scratch)...		1 down
Mr. Plunkett	—3	2 "
Mr. Muir	—4	2 "
Mr. F. Nicholson (scratch).....		3 "
Mr. Roberts	—2	3 "
Mr. Durnford	—5	3 "
Mr. Symington.....	—14	3 "

The other players were more than 3 down.

The final of the Ladies Foursomes was played off this morning when Miss Gordon and Miss John Gordon were the winners, 2 up and 1 to play against Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Reed.

Friday afternoon. The allied pairs for prize presented by Mr. R. A. L. Moore. There were 13 couples entered for this Event.

Mr Muir and Mrs Manwaring.	56	—14	42
Mr Greaves and Mrs Marshall.....	62	—18	44
Mr Pechey and Miss Gordon.....	46	— 1	45
Mr Williams and Miss Jean Gordon..	63	—18	45
Mr and Mrs Symington.....	65	—18	47
Mr and Mrs Griffiths.....	63	—14	49
Mr Durnford and Mrs Traill.....	66	—16	50
Mr Arnott and Miss Reed.....	70	—16	54
Mr Plunkett and Mrs Reed.....	68	—13	55
Colonel and Miss Jean Gordon.....	69	—14	55
Colonel and Mrs Meade.....	62	—16	56
Mr and Mrs Betham.....	64	— 8	56
Mr Duggan and Mrs Beldam.....		scratch	57

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 14.

There has been no rain all the week and the ground has now become hard and the greens fast. This perhaps accounts for the better scores returned in this morning's competition for which there were 2 prizes; one for scratch players, The President's Cup, the other for Handicap players, a cup given by Mr. Osborne Marshall. There were 40 entries and it was 12·30 before the last couple came in. The tie for the scratch cup will be played off later on.

Mr. Osborne Marshall.....	85+3	88	tie.
" Pechey.....	85+2	87	
" Kelly.....	94—10	84	Captain's Cup.
" Muir.....	90—4	86	
" Orr.....	106—18	88	
" R. Smith.....	scratch	89	
" Bush	99—8	91	
" Carnegie.	94—2	92	
" Rogerts	94—2	92	
" Maclean.....	scratch	93	
" Blair	96—3	93	
" R. Greaves.	101—8	93	

The other scores were more than 93.

There was also an approach and putting competition this morning, for which 9 ladies entered, with the following results.

Mrs. Griffiths	31
Mrs. Betham	32
Mrs. Symington	33
Mrs. Reed.....	34
Miss Jean Gordon	34

The other players did not do so well. The prize for the event was given by Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge.

There was a Driving Competition in the afternoon, which Mr. R. P. Scot won with a drive of about 265 yards, closely pressed by Mr. Radcliffe Smith and Mr. Ferrers Nicholson.

The Wooden Spoon given Mr. H. Greaves for the highest eclectic score made during the week was earned by Mr. Broul whose total was 145.

The Club's Silver Medal was given to both Mr. O. Marshall and Mr. Pechey on their scores of 85 in Saturday morning's competition. The Ladies' Silver Medal was given to Miss Beldam.

At the General Meeting held in the afternoon with Mr. E. F. Nicholson in the chair, sundry business details were discussed and telegrams sent to H. E., the President, who was after all not able to come to Nasik, and to the last year's captain Mr. R. B. Steward. The Captain appointed for the ensuing year is Mr. H. Greaves.

The usual photograph was taken. The "At Home" and the prize-giving were held in a tent adjoining the Club. Members and visitors partook of the hospitality of Mrs. Caleraft Kennedy and the lucky winners received their prizes from her. The general feeling is that the week has been a great success, and three cheers were given right heartily to Mr. W. Plunkett, the Honorary Secretary to whom the success of the week has been largely due.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 14.

This morning the President's Cup was played for a scratch score and another cup for the best handicap score. For the former, Messrs Marshall and Pechey were a tie with a score of 85. The latter was won by Kelly with 94—10=84.

There were 40 entries.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 15.

In paying off the tie for the President's Cup Mr. Marshall won the game from Mr. Pechey on Port Arshur, being 4 up and 2 to play.

THE MUD SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 18th September, at 5-30 P. M. (weather permitting).

1. Individual Tent Pegging with Swords. Ponies. Cavalry sabres will be provided.
2. Jumping. (a) Horses. (b) Ponies
3. Egg and Spoon Race. (Ladies' Nomination:—Gentlemen will ride given course to white line, remaining mounted. The ladies will be started from a distance of about 25 yards carrying egg on spoon and hand same to gentleman, who will immediately return over same course. First past post with egg on spoon to win. The egg is not to be touched by either partner and if dropped by either they must return for another.
4. The Spring Chicken Stakes.—Competitors will ride given course, passing under a rope from which coloured ribbons will be suspended. They will take a ribbon when passing and continue to brushwood fence where syces will be standing and behind which the chickens will be found. They will dismount, hand over horses and proceed to catch chicken decorated with a like ribbon to the one they hold Having caught their birds, competitors will run to winning post. First in with correct chicken to win.
5. Crawford Market Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Competitors at the starting post will be given a list of fruit and vegetables. They will then ride given course to where tables are placed bearing the fruit and vegetables presided over by the ladies. Each competitor will present his order to his nominatrix who will place the articles required in his haversack. He will then return over same course. First in with correct articles to win. Competitors must bring back their list to the judges. They will also please provide their own haversacks. Syces required to hold horses.
6. Horse Scurry.

(It will greatly assist the Judge and Handicapper if riders in the Scurries will wear colours.)

Entries for the Scurries should be received not latter than Tuesday, and should state class of horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

By kind permission of Col. E. M. Reed and Officers, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play during the afternoon

Practice jumps, etc., are avilable on Monday and Saturday mornings.

J. HENDERSON GRAY,
W. G. PALMER.
Hony. Secretaries.

WHEN Norway dissolved the Union with Sweden it seemed as if the long-cherished idea of forming again the old Scandinavian Union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway would come to nothing. However, there are signs that the idea is coming again to the front. A meeting of delegates representing the Members of Parliament in favour of peace between the three kingdoms has recently been held at Gothenburg, and it was resolved that a full assembly of peace delegates representing each of the Scandinavian kingdoms should be held at Copenhagen on the 24th instant. This assembly will have to arrange for the establishment of a Permanent Commission of Peace, charged with the task of improving the existing relations between the three kingdoms interested, and of bringing them all three closer together.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

Sixth Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

The hopes of man and especially of racing man are doomed to disappointment. At 1 o'clock yesterday, everything bade fair for a really fine afternoon and large perspiring crowds. Good going and good sport were confidently anticipated, but "there is no luck about the house" this year at any rate, and by 2 o'clock the skies had opened and it set in for a real wet afternoon. The rift in the clouds developed too late to help the attendance which was of a decidedly thin description, but enabled the latter half of the programme to be got through without rain. The Flat Course was naturally soft on top, though not so bad as might have been expected, but the Hurdle Course was a sea of wet mud and riding any where but in front entitled the addition of two or three pounds overweight in the form of mud and necessitated a complete change of clothing and vigorous scrubbing to avoid declaring something in the next race.

The afternoon's sport, despite all adverse influences was of a distinctly bright and interesting character producing a couple of good finishes and with results that in some instances must have been a surprise to the majority of backers-to judge from the excellent dividend paid by the much-abused "Tote." Details:—

FIRST RACE.

Amateur Pony Handicap.—Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A High weight Handicap Flat race for ponies 14·2 and under which have never won a Flat race, Hurdle race or Steeplechase of the value of Rs. 500 or over, the property of members of the C. T. C., Bengal Club, U. S. Club, Calcutta Polo Club, Saturday Club or Officers at present serving in the Presidency district or efficient members of the Calcutta Light Horse G. R's. Distance—Six furlongs.

Mr L Walker's The Pink Un 9st 4lbs.....Mr Evers 1
Mr T Curtis Hayward's Lady Wilful 9st 0lb Mr Hamilton 2
Mr Cowper's Environs 12st 7lbs.....Owner 3
Mr J D Marshall's Reina 11st 13lbs.....Mr Hilliard 4

Also ran—Zig-Zag, Moss Green, Black Diamond, Dynamite and Lola.

The Race.—Zig-Zag who was favourite went off with a rush followed by Lady Wilful. The Pink Un was next to show up but Zig-Zag was still leading at the home turn with Pink Un next, Black Diamond and Lady Wilful following. At the distance the Pink Un had them all beat, and going on won comfortably by about 7 lengths from Lady Wilful, with one length between the second and the third. Time—1 min. 32 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 108 on winner and Rs. 20, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25 for places.

SECOND RACE.

Horse Hurdle Handicaps.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A High Weight Handicap hurdle race for horses.

Distance about one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles.

Mr J J Ballantyne's Clodian 10st 2lbs... Smallman 1
Mr T G Evers' Ynyslas 9st 13lbs..... Owner 2
Mr G M Rodocanachi's Swiveller 9st..... Buch 3

Also ran Parole, Coronet, Diablo and Turk.

The Race.—After one false start Swiveller jumped off to the front followed by Coronet who very nearly came down at the first fence, with Parole Ynyslas and Colodian and Diablo last. Coming up the Ellenborough side, Clodian went to the front with Coronet, Ynyslas and Swiveller close up. At the penultimate jump the mare had the old horse beat and challenged Clodian but could make no impression on the bay who won comfortably by three lengths, with two lengths between the second and third.

Time.—3 min. 33secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 35 on the winner and Rs. 21 and Rs. 25 for places.

THIRD RACE.

The Elysium Plate.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for horses that have not won a Flat race of the value of Rs. 500 or upwards since 31st March 1905.

Distance.—Five furlongs.

Mrs A Grosser's Swindle 9st 9lbs.....Drew 1
Mr T G Evere's Dame Fortune 7st 3lbs.....Eli Bux 2
Mr A H Butlers' Bonita 7st 12lbs.....O'Neil 3
Mr A N Dass' Trencherman 9st.....Murdison 4

Also Ran:—Kendal King, Wake-up, Pure Gold, Creel and Hiberian.

The Race:—Swindle, who took the lead from Kendal, King and Trencherman at the half-mile and was never captured, winning comfortably from Dame Fortunate by three and a half lengths with three lengths between the second and third and half a length between the third and fourth.

Time—1min. 9 3/5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 81 on the winner and Rs. 29, Rs. 208 and Rs. 29 for places.

FOURTH RACE.

Fourth Amateur Hurdle Race.—Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the secon1 and Rs. 100 to the third. A high weight handicap hurdle race for horses which have never won a flat race, hurdle race or steeplechase of the value of Rs 500 or over, the property of members of the C. T. C., Bengal Club, U. S. Club, Tollygunge Club, Calcutta Polo Club, New Club, Saturday Club, German Club or Officers at present serving in the Presidency district or efficient members of the Calcutta Light Horse G. R's.

Distance—About one mile and a half over six fights of hurdles.

Mr T Swan's Athos 10st 13lbs.....Mr Hilliard 1
Mr W R Tanner's Ruby 9st 13lbs.....Owner 2
Mr A Levetus's Jorrocks 9st.....Mr Milton 3

Also Ran—Tired Tim, Lily and Shells.

The Race:—Sheila was quickest away and lead over the first fence, but Ruby was soon up the running and they went on to the Old Stand with Ruby ahead of Sheila, Lily and Athos. At the home turn the black went past his field and won comfortably by two lengths from Ruby with seven lengths between the second and third. Time—3min. 19secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 25 on the winner and Rs. 16 and Rs. 26 for places.

FIFTH RACE.

The Autumn Plate.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses, Distance—seven furlongs.

Mr Mesmarnah's Queen of Gems 7st 8lbs .....Trahan 1
Mr J MacJohn's Bundook 8st 11lbs.....Lansdown 2
Mr J H I Mackenzie's Morsel 8st 11lbs..... .....Ames 3
Mr A N Dass' Carnival 7st 12lbs .....Rahman 4

Also ran:—Merry Elsia, Clynder, Nirvana, Handalian, Blutzen, Galley Slave and Loyal,

The Race:—Handelian was left at the post but the others all got off well together. At the Old Stand Clynder appeared to be leading with Morsel and Carnival in attendance, but old Bundook soon began to come through on the inside with Queen of Gems following, and at the distance Queen of Gems, well ridden by Trahan, quietly came away and won a most exciting race by half a length with four lengths between the second and third. Time—1min. 39secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 139 on the winner and Rs. 44, Rs. 22 and Rs. 23 for places.

SIXTH RACE.

Horse Selling Race.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000.

Distance.—Six furlongs.

Mr A N Dass' Spring-lock 9st 12lbs.....Murdison, 1
Mr L Rothschild's Fame 7st 6lbs.....Trahan 2
Mr T Smith's Musette 9st 1lb.....O'Neil 3

Also ran.—Child Adopted, Bucentaur and Defendant.

The Race.—Springlock went away with a rush and won easily by one and a half length with two lengths between the second and third. Time—1min. 25secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 38 on the winner and Rs. 18 and Rs. 23 for places.

A TON of dead flies was the strange cargo a vessel from Brazil recently unloaded at the London docks. Dead flies are admirable food for chickens, birds in captivity, and captive fish. But, there being no flies to speak of in England, those in search of this delicacy for such a use have to send to Brazil, where there are flies on everything. The River Amazon swarms with them, and Brazilians float down the stream in boats and scoop in millions of the flies, which circle in dense clouds just above the water's edge. When the haul is big enough the flies are shipped abroad. Two years ago the Brazilian Government stopped this exportation, being afraid that the fish in the rivers would suffer by being deprived of this fly food. But the prohibition has now been removed.

INDIA'S SCOURGE.

Lord Curzon and a Socialist Statement.

The following letter has been received by a correspondent from Lord Curzon on the subject of plague in India, dated from Hackwood, Basingstoke:—

In reply to your letter of July 24, citing the statements of a Socialist speaker to the effect that the British Administration in India is responsible for the plague, and that the Indian Government has only exerted "puny efforts" in combating the scourge, I have to say that any such statement are both grossly mendacious and ignorant.

It cannot be to the interest of any Government to see its people harassed, decimated, and dismayed by so fearful a visitation, with its deplorable loss of life, and the terrible strain imposed upon its administrative organisation. For nine years the Government of India have conducted an unrelenting campaign against the plague, by inoculation, by evacuation, by segregation, by the destruction of rats, by the employment of an immense medical staff, by every method, in fine, that science or experience could suggest.

But they have been confronted throughout with the appalling ignorance, the strange superstitions, and the almost incredible suspicion of the native peoples; so that the question often resolves itself into one not of scientific method, but of administrative expediency. In the early history of the present visitation the energetic campaign against the pestience conducted by the Government on strictly scientific lines led to tumults risings, and the murder of European officers. I have myself knowd a native crown seize and burn alive a subordinate medical officer of their own race, who was enforcing the simplest precautionary measures.

These are the difficulties that have to be confronted in India, and their solution cannot, unfortunately, be brought about by heroic measures there, any more than it is likely to be assisted by wild and random language in this country.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) CURZON.

THE KING AT MARIENBAD.

His Majesty Displeased with a Performance.

MARIENBAD, August 30.

Last night King Edward, attended by his suite and Princesse Murat, went to hears Company from Vienna. It turned out to be a variety entertainment, and not a play. It was so dull, stupid, and improper that the King was very displeased, and sent for his carriage, after listening for about half an hour.

The carriage arrived at a quarter to nine when the Royal party immediately left the house and returned to the hotel. His Majesty was very angry that he should have been allowed to attend such a performance and the manager of the threatre was sharply reprimanded to-day.

Referring to this incident, the "Evening Standard" says—

After the King's return from a visit to Abbot Helmer at the monastery of Tepl, his Majesty paid a visit to the Marienbad theatre where a Viennese company was advertised to give a miscellaneous programme.

The performance proved to be scandalous in the highest degree. The songs and recitations exceeded the limits of decency and King after listening to one or two items of the programme, rose from his seat, from the Royal box and left the theatre, remarking "It is horrible, it is appalling." His Majesty's suite as well as the Duke of Teck and other invited guests, who occupied seats in the Royal box, of course, followed him.

Scarcely was the Royal box empty when all the English and Americans in the theatre rose and walked out by way of protest against the indecency of the performance.

The King's protest against this display of the theatrical impropriety, followed by the united demonstration of the English and American spectators created extraordinary excitement. Groups gathered outside the theatre and discussed the event with great animation.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "SCINDIA."

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia" will sail from No. 1 Victoria Dock this evening with following passengers. Medical Inspection at 5 p. m. sharp:—

To London—Mr. A. H. Fawkes, Capt. L. B. Montresor, Mrs. R. B. Stewart, and Mrs Corhill

To Liverpool—Mr. R. B. Stewart, Miss M Spencer and Mrs. A. H. Hammond.

To Marseilles—Rev. M. Rensaa and Mrs. Rensaa.

WOMEN'S DARK DAYS.

Bile Beans are Nature's Great Assistant in Restoring Health and Happiness.

Every woman has her dark days—days when the hours of housework drag wearily along, and when, may-be, her bones are filled with aches and pains. Fluttering of the heart, morning sickness, headache, capricious appetite, and constipation—these are some of the commonest symptoms of female trouble, which has its origin in a disordered liver and weakened stomach, and makes martyrs of 99 out of every 100 women.

Bile Beans, by eradicating all disorders of the digestive system, banish all these distressing symptoms. They cure in Nature's own way, and ensure a sound stomach and liver and a strong constitution

Mrs. A. Mc.Donald, wife of a farm servant, of Calrossie, Nigg. N. B., tells how Bile Beans ended four years of constant misery:

"The torture and suffering I experienced from pains in the back, stomach, and chest were something dreadful," she says. "My appetite left me, and when in bed I never could get to sleep. I was a complete wreck. Some times I would be doubled up with pain, and was unable to do my housework. I was also troubled with constipation.

"This continued for four years, and during the greater part of that time I was under treatment by doctors and took medicines until I had spent almost all my means. But I never got the least bit better until I commenced with Bile Beans. I continued taking Bila Beans until I was comrletely cured I can now eat my food, sleep at night, and am in a state of perfect health."

Bile Beans are sold in sealed boxes by all chemists, at Re. 1 - per box, or Rs. 2-4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Don't accept any pills offered loose; none are genuine Bile Beans unless sold in sealed boxes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 16th Sept., 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BLACK AND MINT GREEN.

HEAVIER, larger, and uglier still is a vast cloche designed for autumn wear and carried out in green satin—the colour of the fragrant mint leaf—finished with a finely plisse edge. The somewhat sombre combination of black and mint green panne is chosen as the drapery of the crown representing another instance of the two colour scheme which is almost inevitable in the modes of the day, while in front is posed a couple of green water-lilies of exaggerated size, with leaves and buds en suite, the whole resembling nothing so much as the heavy canopy over a pulpit. Satin will be in fact the "piece de resistance" of the French milliner this autumn, and green will be the colour to which she will give the greater part of her adherence. Green satin hats with enormous flat brims and jampot crowns of stretched material are trimed with huge leaf-brown feathers, and the fact that the models mentioned above have not yet been launched upon the world of fashion, but are being held in abeyance for a *grand coup*, is quite sufficient to prove that they will represent the leading note during the season.

EVENING GOWNS WITH LOOSE PANELS.

Curiosity regarding the evening gowns of the autumn has reached the point when it insistently demands satisfaction, and a few hints and indications have found their way to the public ear. The new idea, launched by the Maison Worth, will be the decoration of the gowns with loose flowing panels such as were suggested and forecast by the summer cloaks. A gown which represented a very notable case in point was fashioned to fit the figure with sheath-like exactitude, the front being in tablier form with seam rising in an unbroken line over the bust to give the effect of a princess dress. From the hips, however, the side seams were left open to the skirt, almost suggesting the turrets of a mediæval castle with front panel side panels, and back to correspond with the front. The charming wattean combination of the palest blue and pink was introduced into the scheme, the panels being lined with pale blue mouseline de soie, while the same material in La France pink filled in the spaces between each the tucks being finished at the edge with pleated frills. A large ten-inch motif of brocade edorned each panel at the knees, while the tight fitting bodice boasted a soft handkerchief drapery over each arm, one point hanging to the waist in front and the other behind. This was carried out in the faintest pink mousseline de soie, exquisitely embroidered in glittering diamond dewdrops and silver, which sparkled with every movement of the wearer, while the sunset effect was still further enhanced by the soft folds of pale pink and blue mousseline de soie outlining the decolletage.

GLITTERING EMBROIDERIES AND SHAWL DRAPERIES.

As a matter of fact, glittering embroideries will be the order of the day, and wherever the gown is designed for important occasions, the flash of a hundred minor constellations in the form of paillettes or mock jewels will be seen as trimming. In the case of some of the low-cut bodices, the couturiere will, however, content herself with a few strings of glittering beads, slung across the arm from each side of the shoulder, the gown being otherwise perfectly plain and innocent of embroidery. Black will be worn *ad nauseam*, and *boules* of cut jet will adorn all the smartest of the new black models, shawl and fichu draperies of paillette net folded over the shoulders, and edged with the same jet *boules*, likewise giving a charming effect to these dresses, the skirts of which are lightly showered with paillettes en suite, the style adopted being usually the pure outline of the princess, with a few modern adaptations. When a gown is required for a less ceremonious occasion than a big dinner or ball, it will be brought up much higher round the neck by means of the becoming embroidered lawn guimpe, run through at the top hem with a ribbon, and cut always round instead of square, the round decolletage—according to the dictates of la Mode—being looked upon as one of the most important features of the moment, and being destined to distinguish all the smartest gowns for the season's wear.

MR. CARLYLE'S RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C. I. E., I. C. S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, at present on furlough, has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. Wilson, C. S. I., I. C. S., as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Mr. Carlyle will join his appointment early in November.

THE Madras Government have passed orders directing the discontinuance of the practice, hitherto in existence in the Civil Department, of permitting an officer in the case of railway journey which begins or ends very shortly before or after midnight to draw, under Article 1065 of the Civil Service Regulations, the rates admissible under section I of Chapter LII of the Regulations for so much of the journey as may be performed after, or concluded before, midnight and daily allowance for one day for the remainder of the journey. In future an officer who exchanges his daily allowance for double railway fare must do so with reference to the journey as a whole and not to a particular portion of the journey.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 7th Sept 1907

	Coaching Traffic	Goods Traffic.	undry Receipts.	Total for the week
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Approximate earnings for week ending 7th Sept. 07				
G I P Ry Section	2,43,743	4,08,467	10,141	6,59,354
I M R system	69,317	1,10,107	841	1,80,317
A D C Ry	13,489	21,737	38	35,264
Total	3,23,549	5,40,311	11,229	8,74,889
Actuals for corresponding week ending 8th Sept. 06—				
G I P R Section	2,32,524	3,71,737	7,484	6,11,745
I M R system	61,494	97,319	884	1,59,697
A D C Ry	9,579	7,914	52	17,545
Total	3,03,597	4,76,890	8,420	7,88,907
Increase (G I P R	+ 8,219	+ 35,710	+ 2,656	+ 47,589
or I M R	+ 7,823	+ 12,288	— 37	+ 20,074
Decrease A D C R	+ 3,910	+ 13,823	— 14	+ 17,719

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 3rd Aug. 1907.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 31st Aug. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	1,15,000	4,000	2,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	244	228	8	480
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	10,18,504	13,21,667	35,847	24,76,018
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,504	14,36,667	39,847	26,18,018
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,39,033	1,40,578	1,991	2,81,602
Per mile of Ry. do.	275	279	4	558
Total to corresponding date do.	11,18,459	14,43,787	40,066	26,02,312

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 39,602
Increase to date .. " 15,706

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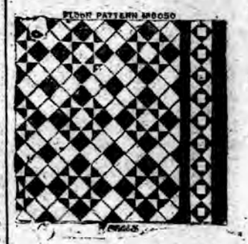

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

PHYSICAL THEORIES.

"The Object and Structure of Physical Theories," by Professor Duhem, will come with something of a surprise to those who have so far connected the author's name with excellent work in the domains of Mathematics and Physics. He now displays his powers as a philosopher and thinker. So far as Physics is concerned, the first meaning that will be attached to the term "theory" is this. It gives as far as possible an image, a mechanical image, so to speak, a complete representation of a phenomenon, or series of phenomena. But there are others to whom the term connotes something different. To them a theory is the co-ordination of the relations which intervene in a phenomenon in such a way as to show which is the cause and which is the effect, so that when one of the two is given the other may be deduced without ambiguity. Thus, we may see in a luminous phenomenon an emission of matter, a vibration, an electric displacement, and we may suppose that having thus gone to the very root of the matter, as we think, we hold the secret of nature in our grasp. The mechanism, however, is but a shifting and transient part of the whole, and when it is gone the relations that remain are seen to be the only permanent portion of the theory. Thus Theory, regarded as a mechanical explanation, must in the end be subordinate to metaphysics. A physical theory is not an explanation. It is a system of mathematical propositions deduced from a few principles, which has as its aim the simplest and most accurate possible representation of an aggregate of experimental laws. First we have the gradual crystallisation of a law, the mathematical expression of the facts of experiment, bringing together in varying degrees the same causes and effects. This condensation of countless possible relations between causes and effects into a curve or a formula is an economy of thought. And it is infinitely more productive than is experiment itself, for the number of conjugate values established by experiment must be finite, whereas those established by theory are infinite, for the law aforesaid contains them all. The next step is the still further condensation of scattered laws into a single body of deductions, logically established, starting from a few necessary principles and developed into a harmonious whole. The essence of a theory is its fertility. A Fresnel did not regard a theory as a metaphysical explanation but as a powerful stimulus to discovery. Laws may be most readily grasped, he wrote, by linking facts from the same point of view and bringing them into relation with a few general principles. Attempts of this hind are as effective in the advancement of science as experiment itself.

ESPRITS—AMPLES ET FORTS.

The study of a physical theory, therefore, involves a discussion of the nature of the minds of various investigators. Following Pascal, M. Duhem divides intellects into broad and strong—some may be broad but weak, and others may be strong though narrow. The broad mind can perceive at the same time a large number of disparate objects; force of mind grasps the abstraction and makes its deductions with unfailing accuracy. One of the most remarkable instances of the broad intellect, according to the author, is that of Napoleon. The race in which broadmindedness is most strikingly exemplified is the English. The characteristically French mind finds its delight in harmony of form, simplicity of line, and in logical deduction. The English traditionalism which raises no objection to the grouping of disparate objects, in material nature and in the facts of history alike, is a signal instance of the opposite, and is due to breadth of view. And Duhem, like Poincare, is struck by the way in which this tendency is manifested in English physicists, who do not mind holding contradictory doctrines, so long as each of them is calculated to further research. When the Continental physicist introduces a new principle, his first notion is to show that it is legitimate. The classical instance of the contrary habit of mind is that of Clerk Maxwell. Maxwell's work may have been illogical, but how valuable a contribution it was to the advancement of science! A similar instance is that of Lord Kelvin, who is never satisfied, until he has constructed a mechanical model of the object of his study. But the mechanical model, thinks M. Duhem, has gone out of fashion with English physicists. We are glad to see that M. Duhem lays great stress on the importance of the study of the history of discoveries. If the physicist retraces the long series of mistakes and the periods of tentative effort he is put on his guard against untrustworthy evidence. When he remembers the vicissitudes of the cosmological school of thought, and disinters from the oblivion into which they have fallen the doctrines that once reigned supreme, it must inevitably be borne in upon him that the most seductive of systems is but a provisional representation and not a definitive explanation. The lesson is one which may well be taken to heart by investigators in other realms than that of Physics.

SOUL AND BODY.

Soul and Body is not quite the same thing as "L'Ame et le Corps." Still less can "The Mind and the Brain" be considered the equivalent of the French title of this work by M. Binet, now translated for the International Scientific Series. In this well-known series Professor Bain has already a volume on "The Brain and Its Functions." Alexander Bain wrote on "Mind and Body" in quite the early days, and Dr. Bastian published his "Brain as an Organ of Mind" about the time of the appearance of Huxley's "Crayfish." Mr. F. Legge, the editor of the series, had therefore little choice in the matter, and after all he has the approval of the author, who ought to count for something—in proportion to his knowledge of our language. But whatever the title of the book, it is an interesting addition to a valuable series. Novelties in the treatment of a well-worn subject are always welcome in a treatise such as this and the brilliant if not very penetrating analysis which is here presented will be found stimulating to many, titillating to some, and perhaps dull to none, even to those who find the author unconvincing. In considering the views by which M. Binet proposes to replace the old doctrines, the reader is in a measure disarmed by the frank confession that they are only hypotheses. The author is much concerned at the disrepute into which metaphysicians have fallen in these later days, and holds that it is largely due to their method. Their systems are presented as an organised whole in which all parts are of equal validity. They make [illegible] of confusing the certain and the probable the probable and the possible. Hence the often unjustified contempt felt for metaphysicians by the experimental school. The latter are able at any moment of their investigations to check their results a privilege denied to the metaphysician who is working far from facts and who gradually loses the sense of caution and ultimately abandons himself entirely to the influence of "the constructive spirit." M. Binet confesses that at times he has caught himself in the act. He has been endeavouring to group facts of observation under the same idea and has detected himself minimising the importance of those facts that did not fit in with the idea in question. In must be admitted that the author has the courage of his convictions. While he is familiar with the views of modern mathematicians, chemists, and physicists on the nature of matter, he feels that no representation of them can be complete or satisfactory if we neglect to remember that physical phenomena are "observed" phenomena.

THE DOMAIN OF SENSATION.

Our knowledge of all external phenomena has a limit, and that limit is sensation. He discusses at length the nature of sensation, whether it is of the domain of mind or of matter, whether it is a mental or a physical phenomenon. To the author, sensation in the sense of impression felt must be considered a physical phenomenon. The popular view which identifies matter with what we can see and what we can touch represents a primitive attitude which we may retain with every confidence as long as it is not proved to be false. Sensation is independent of us, for it is continually revealing to us fresh cognitions, and it is ever exhibiting laws of co-existence and succession which express for us the order and progress of the material universe. By its content it sums up for us all that we understand by matter, physical state, outer world. It is not a means, or a process, or an instrument for knowing the properties of matter, it is those properties themselves. After reducing matter to sensations, the same method of analysis is applied to mind. Has it, in its turn, any characteristic which enables us to distinguish it from matter? The images which underlie our thoughts and from the object of them are the repetition, the modification, the transposition, the analysis, or the synthesis of sensations received in the past, and have, therefore, all the characteristics of bodily states. The idea, like the sensation, comprises at once the physical and the mental. As for the emotions, M. Binet is a disciple of James, that true genius, as he calls him, who makes the physical symptoms the physical basis, and not the physiological consequence. Effort, whether of will or of attention, is placed among the sensation which proceed from muscular contraction. Thus sensation, image, idea, emotion, and effort are physical states. And evidence derived from the study of abnormal mental states leads the author further to extent to domain of sensation at the expense of that of mind. It is all very pretty and very ingenious and very plausible, but one cannot help feeling that the whole thing is not so astonishingly so provokingly simple as M. Binet would have us believe. Many of those who follow him so far will derive some satisfaction from his final verdict: that consciousness and matter have equal rights, and in this conception of an equality of rights each may place the hopes of survival of which the heart has need.

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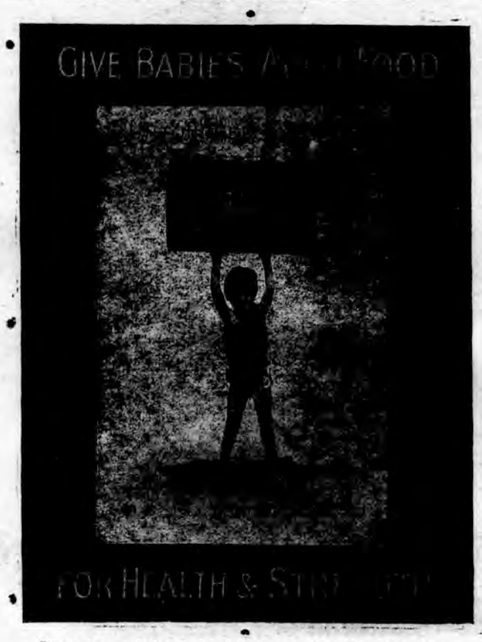

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There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.
Put up in large and small bottles.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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Registered Trade Mark

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Independent on check strips through all factories. The Makers of No. 600.

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The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the outside and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and wonderful. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

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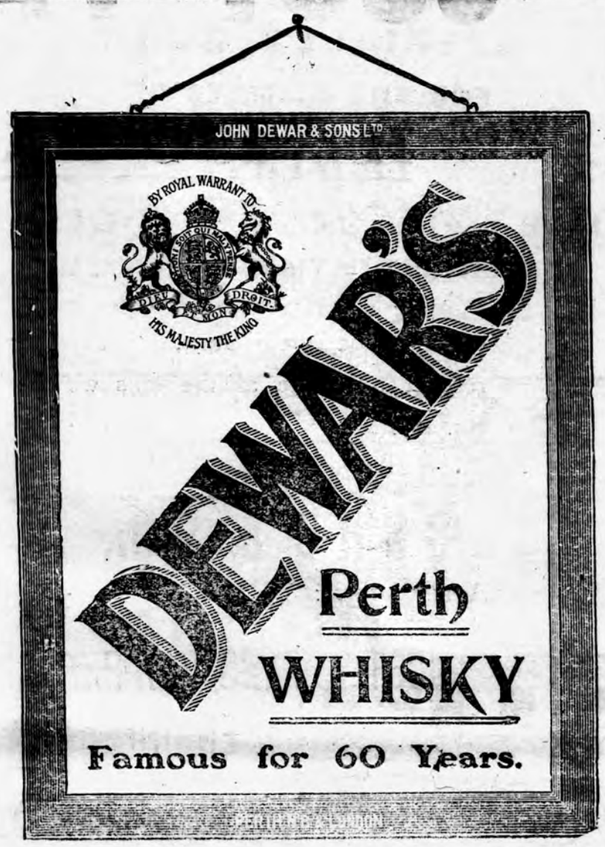

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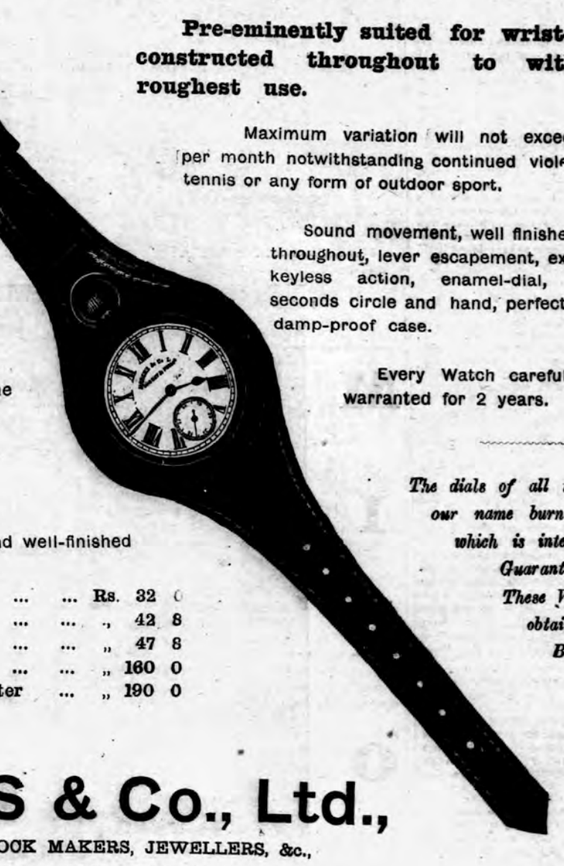

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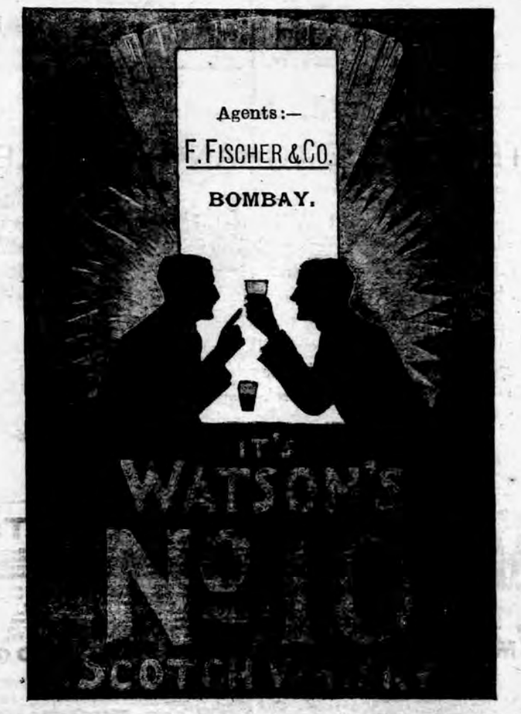

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